



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 92, No. 11

NOVEMBER 1958

WHOLE NUMBER 772

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Send checks made payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

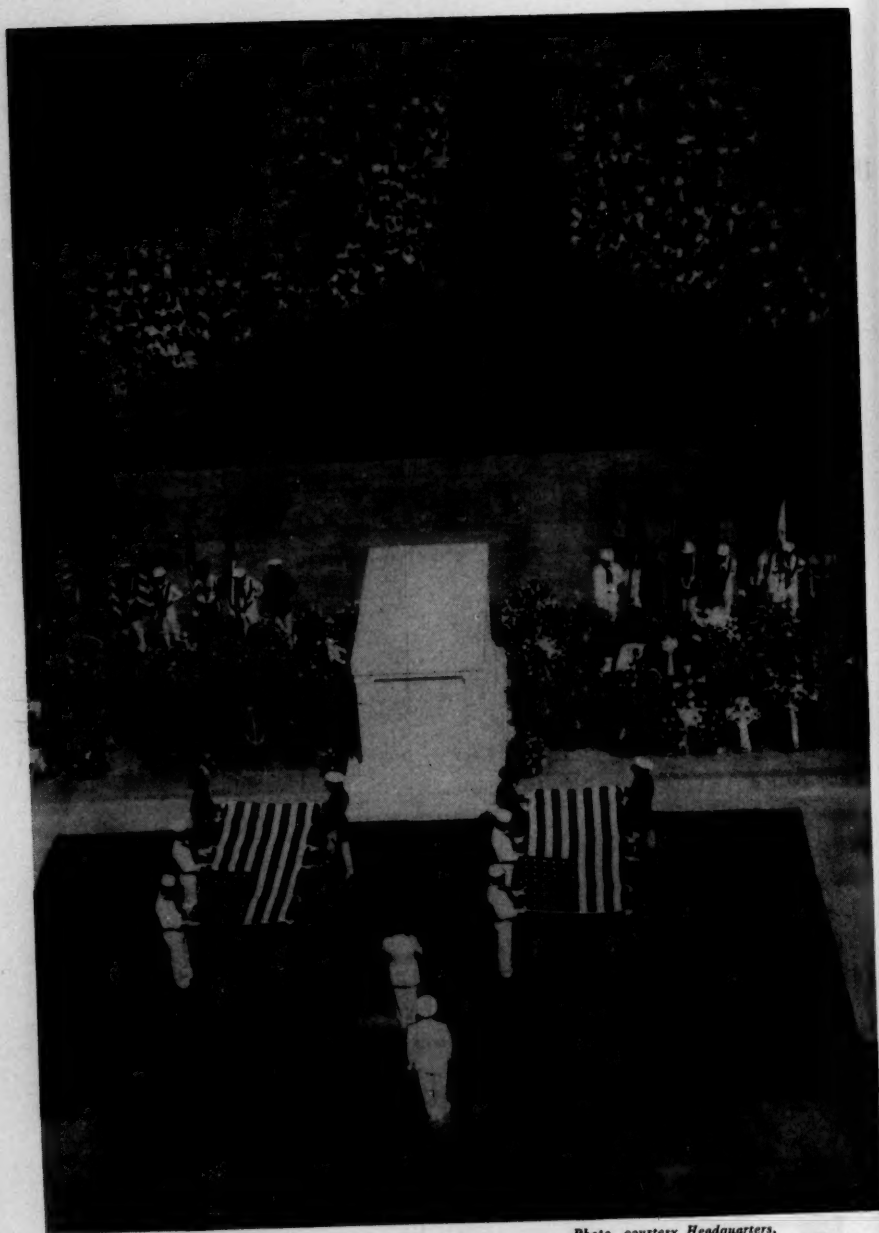
MABEL E. WINSLOW, *Editor*

MRS. JOHN J. WILSON, *National Chairman*
D. A. R. Magazine Committee

MRS. ROBERT F. KOHR, *National Chairman*
D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879



*Photo, courtesy Headquarters,
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Entombment of the Unknowns of World War II and Korea,
Arlington National Cemetery, May 30, 1958.

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The President General's Message



THE Thanksgiving season is with us once again, and the spirit of gratitude should reign in our hearts. Each year I view anew, with reverence and joy, the wonder of a great nation, a great and free people who, of their own volition, set aside one day in each year for the acknowledgment of their dependence upon God and thanksgiving for their many national and personal blessings.

A day of public thanksgiving and prayer is a fitting custom for a people whose national origin was a religious origin. The Plymouth colonists had fled to this country to secure to themselves religious freedom, to build a nation of free men, each to have the right to worship according to his own conscience. Accustomed as they were to persecution and hardship in the land from which they came, the colonists encountered more hardships, starvation and death in their first grim winter in the new world. Half of their number died and were buried in unmarked graves.

But grief and tragedy and great misfortunes could not defeat the small, valiant band. These were a stern people, of lofty ideals, and they carried high their banners of hope. They had learned to fear God and nothing else; a wilderness could not daunt them.

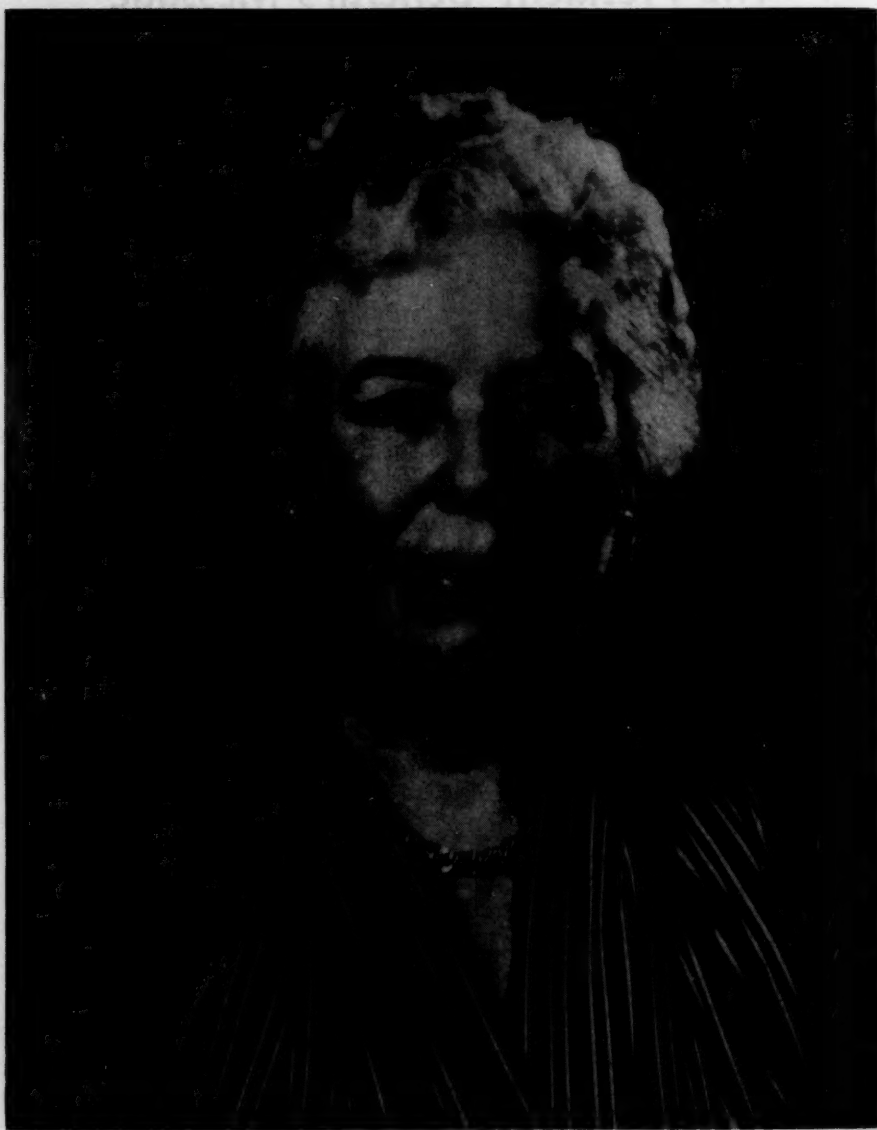
Spring and milder weather arrived. With the spring and then the summer came food in the form of berries, fruits, game and fish. Health and hope increased. The summer passed, and with the autumn of 1621 came a bountiful harvest, the result of the Pilgrims' industry and perseverance. At last the new and alien earth had smiled upon the earnest endeavors of the hardy pioneers and had poured out abundant riches, as if to acknowledge that here indeed were strong and dauntless men worthy of reward.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed. There was feasting and rejoicing. Loyal and thankful, the colonists sent up their prayers and praise. They gave full utterance to their gratitude for the blessings of food and shelter and, above all, freedom to worship in their own way. The neighboring Indians were invited to the feast. The hospitable and charitable Pilgrims desired that all around them partake of the bounty bestowed upon their little group. The Indians came—and outnumbered the colonists—but this was a day for sharing.

All of these events, fortunate and unfortunate, were weaving a beautiful basic pattern. The splendid design and the strong foundation of our national life was being created. The original molds had been cast. They were all there: the struggle for religious freedom; the courage and fortitude to set sail upon the high seas; the boldness and the daring to venture into wild and virgin forests; the hardihood and endurance to wrest a livelihood from the alien soil and to meet and overcome in their daily living the numerous and incredible hardships and dangers; the buoyant and constant hope and inspiration of a people who believed deeply in God and His goodness and who would not let go of that belief in the face of the most hazardous and depressing circumstances; the powerful, strenuous, enterprising momentum and drive of a people who saw clearly their perils and their obligations but who, nevertheless, bore with them into an energetic and practical everyday life, their visions and dreams, their plans for a better world.

This better world—this wonderful country in which we live—is our inheritance. Let us give thanks that our country's origin has been told in song and story, that we know for a certainty how it came into being, and how we have developed as a separate and independent nation. Let us thank God today that we had such an origin. Let us hold fast to the shining thread of courage that has run through the fabric of American life from its beginning.

ALLENE W. GROVES, *President General, N.S.D.A.R.*



Portrait by Langdon Scherree Studio

MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS

dedicate this page

to their

State Regent (1956-59)

NATALIE E. GRAHAM

(Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham)

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Crossing the Prairie Ocean—1849

by Lillian Fogg (Mrs. Joseph F.) Lee
Ex-Regent, Mary Desha Chapter, Washington D. C.

How did they do it? You may have wondered about those pioneers of 1849. How did they manage to cross this country in covered wagons, and on packhorses, before there were roads, reliable maps, or wayside inns? The answer is an unparalleled story, a human story of hardship, sinew, and no turning back.

News of the discovery of gold in California in 1848 reached many foreign countries sooner than our own East Coast. Ships in port at San Francisco carried the news to Mexico, China, Honolulu and Europe. These same ships had to sail short-handed, as their crews deserted to hunt for gold. Soldiers left their forts; men left their fields; and half the people who had settled in Oregon took up their shovels and left for Sacramento.

In London, no less than five companies with capital in the millions were hastily organized to search and mine for gold in California. People from Ireland, England and Germany left wholesale. Even the Chinese were excited and arrived in numbers until checked by law. Gold seekers came from all corners of the globe. It is estimated that between 70,000 and 140,000 people came pouring in. Of this number, 30,000 to 60,000 came overland; the rest came by sea, or by land and sea, across Mexico and the Isthmus.

Because of slow communication, months passed before the full impact of the news hit the people living east of the Mississippi River. When the news did break, the country went mad with enthusiasm. The newspapers were filled with bloated tales of the great wealth to be had in a day's digging. Songs were originated, and guidebooks appeared on the market. Everyone, it seemed, wanted to start for California. All callings, creeds and classes responded to the call—the rich, the poor, the good, the bad, the learned, the unlearned, the married, the single, the old, the young—all of them caught the fever.

The motives behind the madness were as polyglot as the people. Some hoped to

get rich quick, others wanted to escape the restraints of law and order, others wanted adventure, and still others desired to better their social and economic status.

It was such people as these who converged on the Missouri River towns in the spring of 1849. St. Joseph, Independence, Westport Landing (now Kansas City), and Council Bluffs were the most popular starting places. Outfitting wagon trains became big business. Independence became the leading mule market in the country. Many emigrants preferred mules to horses and oxen. During the spring of 1849, an ordinary mule sold for \$55 to \$70 and a choice mule from \$75 to \$100. Corn was \$1.50 a bushel.

At Westport and Independence there was continuous hammering and banging from the blacksmith shops, and the hiss of steam as the tires on the great wagon wheels were reset. There was the smell of the burning hoofs of horses and cattle being shod. Harness and saddle shops were crowded. Food and lodging were difficult to obtain.

Every day more emigrants arrived by river boat and wagon. All were getting ready for the "Great Trek." The first of May was considered the earliest advisable starting date. Green pasturage was not available in sufficient quantity before that time.

While the emigrants waited, they bartered for supplies, gambled, talked and organized into companies. A company often had between fifty and seventy men, who elected a captain or commander as their head. Written Articles of Association were drawn up and signed by members of the company, who agreed to abide by the decisions of the captain and to help each other. The men were armed and equipped for mutual protection. The captain could be removed if found unsuitable and members could be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Most companies also had elected councils, which exercised both legislative and judicial functions. Other officers, such as a

purser who kept a diary and an account of expenditures, were also elected.

The captain gave the orders when the company was to stop and start and where it was to camp. The better frontiersman he was, the better captain he made.

Much of the area through which the caravans passed in 1849 had neither territorial nor statehood status. What are now Nebraska and Wyoming were then parts of the Louisiana Purchase; Idaho was Oregon country and Nevada part of the area recently ceded by Mexico.

While en route, the companies recognized the United States Constitution as their fundamental law. Before starting, they often agreed that the same criminal code as used by Missouri, or some other State, would be in force until they reached their destination. Assaults, thefts, and murders did occur in certain companies where tempers flared and ill will deepened.

Insubordination was frequent, and men who had not been elected to office complained of the management. Those who owned no cattle often objected to herding cattle in which they had no interest. In each company there were those who traveled on horseback or on foot, herding the loose stock.

Many companies broke up en route because of personality clashes. Others divided because they found they were too large and could not find enough grass and water when all stopped at one place.

Although there were women in the companies and some did the work of men, there is no evidence that they were allowed to vote.

Estimates as to the amount of food needed for each person to make the trip varied. A letter written from Sutter's Fort, California, in January 1850, by a man who had made the journey overland reads as follows:

"I do not advise any man to come here, but to those who will I give this advice. Your oxen should not be less than 5 years old or more than 7. Four-year-old steers will not hold out. Yokes should be of lightest material. Don't put more than 1,000 lbs. in a wagon.

"Each man should take 125 lbs. of bacon (half of bacon should be in hams), 125 lbs. of flour. Yeast bread is better than lard and saleratus biscuit. Yeast can be kept all the way out. The bread to be baked in the

morning should be made up the night before. If it sours too much, it can be corrected with a little saleratus. Take plenty pickles, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of beans to a man. Vinegar should be used every day. Take 80 lbs. of rice and apple and peach fruit ($\frac{3}{4}$ bushel each). Take the Ship bean and stew them. Boil in fresh water until soft before salt and bacon is added. Season with cayenne pepper."

This letter does not mention coffee, crackers, salt, sugar, matches, tobacco and soap, which the emigrants carried in substantial amounts.

Apart from food, other essentials were a portable stove, cooking utensils, water kegs, blankets, pillows and feather beds, clothing, horseshoe nails, shovel, axe, crowbar, hand-saw, hammer, auger, shaving knife, bowie knife, sickle, ropes, chains, etc. All the men carried rifles and pistols.

The name "Prairie Schooner" was not given to the covered wagon without good reason. Indeed, the canvas covers, as they were viewed from a distance crossing the green, level plains looked like the sails of a ship on the "Prairie Ocean." The wagons were also caulked like ships for crossing countless streams and rivers. They were well-built. The frames and stays were of hickory, and the sides of basswood were held together with hand-wrought nails. The wheels could be removed and the wagon turned into a scow. Shallow streams and rivers were forded; but where the water was deep and a crossing was necessary, barge and ferry service frequently was found already established, waiting for the emigrants.

The wagons were often given such names as "Rough and Ready," "Wild Yankee" and "Gold Hunter." Some wagons were more elaborately equipped than others, just as some trailers are larger and finer than others today.

The early trails clung close to the rivers and streams. The old California-Oregon Trail, over which the "Forty-niners" journeyed, followed the Platte River across Nebraska into Wyoming to the Sweetwater River, then on up the Snake River and across desert and southward to the Humboldt, then across more desert to the Truckee, Carson or Walker Rivers, and on to Sacramento.

The California-Oregon Trail had become fairly well established by 1848. The fur

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companies, trappers, and explorers had traversed the area and made maps of varying degrees of accuracy. Lewis and Clark, Fremont, Bridger, Bonneville, Carson and others had collected much information and helped to work out the trails. The Mormons, who had settled in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake just two years earlier, had also helped to break in the trail. Some emigrants went by way of Salt Lake to get fresh vegetables and other supplies from the Mormons.

Contrary to popular belief, the Indians were not too great a menace to the "Fortyniners." By 1840 most of the Indians had signed treaties with the white man to remain on reservations. Army posts had been established to see that the Indians abided by their treaties. Actually, the Indians were awed by the endless stream of white covered wagons and made few armed attacks on the emigrants; but they did steal cattle, horses and other supplies whenever opportunity permitted. On occasion, they were helpful, and appeared with skins for barter.

Wagons were often driven two abreast, and there was much passing of the slower teams. The number of wagons that passed Fort Kearney in Nebraska from May to June 23, 1849, was said to be 5,516. When the companies pitched camp at night, a string of campfires could be seen gleaming in the darkness like the lights of a city for miles along the trail.

The length of time it took a caravan to make its way from the Missouri to the Sacramento varied. One party went on record as making the trip in 86 days. The average party took about 30 days longer. In a good day a company might cover 22 to 25 miles.

The companies rarely rested on the Sabbath but traveled every day that it was possible. As it was, much time was lost because of rain, sickness, and time out for the burial of the dead.

One woman reported that her company covered 2,150 miles between Council Bluffs and Sacramento, but if you counted the distance they had to go off the route to look for pasture the distance was 2,500 miles.

The dust and dirt of the trail made it difficult to keep clean. The women washed clothes whenever they got a chance. Often they washed in the evening and let the clothes dry at night.

When the caravans stopped for the night,

all were tired and hungry. The women unpacked, got the wood and water, made campfires, cooked, and often milked the cows (if they had them to milk). The men arranged the wagons close together in horseshoe formation as a sort of barricade—"making corral," it was called. They unharnessed the teams, watered them, and watched them while they grazed. The men also took turns standing guard at night. Indians often skulked near camp and made off with horses and stock that were not well guarded. Wolves were also a danger and often attacked the unwary.

Sometimes at night a musical person would bring out a violin or flute and entertain with music. Once in a while all would join in singing psalms, but not often, as their bodies were weary, and their hearts too heavy for song.

Occasionally a company stopped for a day to let their animals rest and feed. The women and children would wash, look for wild onions and berries, and enjoy the wild flowers, while the men would mend the harnesses or go hunting. Fresh buffalo or antelope meat tasted mighty good and added variety to the tiresome diet.

Sometimes persons returning from California were encountered on the trail. Such persons usually carried tales of disillusionment that disheartened the emigrants, but they also brought valuable information on the condition of the grass, the streams, and the trail ahead.

Among the terrors of the long trip were the severe storms that came up suddenly on the prairies. The lightning darted all over the sky and revealed the vastness of the plains. It hit their guns and ran around the metal on the wagon wheels. The roar of thunder frightened the oxen, and they had to be chained to prevent a stampede. The torrents of rain soaked them and their supplies and caused great confusion. There were times when they had no dry buffalo chips or wood with which to cook food or make hot coffee. In times of storm, they had little to eat but crackers.

The old and the very young were the least apt to survive the long, hard journey, but thousands of all ages died of cholera, dysentery, alkali water, heat, and sheer exhaustion. A few died of accidents or committed suicide. The mute crosses along the trail were constant reminders of the difficulties in store. On the bleaching bones

of dead animals were often penciled messages of warning or of hope.

The scarcity of water caused the greatest suffering, especially among the stock. Often when water was in short supply, it would be rationed in a pan or pail, a quart to each animal. Some mules would not drink from a pan or pail and died of thirst before they would change their ways.

One woman emigrant related that the greatest moments of satisfaction on the whole journey came to her when, after miles of traveling without water, through dust and barren waste, the company at last came to a flowing stream, and the suffering mules, horses, and oxen waded into the cool water, wet their parched tongues, and drank and drank until their dehydrated bodies were satiated.

Animals also died for want of food. Often before crossing the deserts the emigrants stopped and cut grass or flags and reeds and loaded them into their wagons for future use. When beasts of burden died, wagons had to be abandoned, and the necessities loaded into other wagons or packed on the backs of the surviving animals.

Such things as rocking chairs, trunks, tools, and excess food often had to be left behind. True to human nature, some destroyed the flour and sugar they could not carry by throwing dirt into it, while others left their excess supplies in good condition with notes of "welcome" attached.

The hard life of the trail showed a human being in his true colors. All that was best and worst in a person was evident on the trail.

As the emigrants left the Plains and followed the Platte into Wyoming, the river became less muddy and the pasture less abundant. They looked forward to a stop at Fort Laramie, where they could get information and possibly some supplies.

As they traveled on up the Platte to the Sweetwater, they witnessed scenic wonders and experienced some new dangers and annoyances, such as snakes and huge swarms of mosquitoes which drove the stock crazy. Some concocted ointments and smeared the stock with the hope of repelling the insects.

The Sweetwater River was a favorite with the emigrants, as its waters were cleaner and purer than those of the Platte. They followed it through South Pass, then

southward down a branch of the Green River and down and up various streams to Soda Springs in what is now southeastern Idaho.

Soda Springs was a special delight to the children, as the spring water was pure, bubbling, and naturally carbonated. The "young in heart" made soft drinks for themselves by adding vinegar and sugar to the effervescent water.

From Soda Springs, which is on your maps, they followed the Snake River into the region of Shoshone Falls, then southward along stream and across desert to the Humboldt River in what is now Nevada.

The Humboldt was the most necessary, yet the most despised of the rivers. Its waters contained alkali, and man and beast alike often died from drinking it. Molasses, when available, was added to the water to make it fit to drink. The stock also became alkali and had to be fed "nicotine sandwiches." The River had a peculiar spongy, boggy bottom, and stock that waded in too deep were known to disappear.

The "Sink" of the Humboldt was a landmark. At the "Sink" the river disappeared underground, and a marshy area marked its disappearance. The reeds and willow shrubs that grew there were the last green things the emigrants were to see before crossing the desert to the "Sink" of the Carson River, or the beginnings of the Truckee or Walker Rivers. This desert crossing was one of the toughest parts of the journey and was a test of the travelers' fitness to cross the high Sierra Mountains into California.

It is in crossing the Sierras that the Reed-Donner party of 1847 had its frightful experiences. Of all the companies, theirs seems to be the only one that went on record for eating their own dead. The snowstorms that overtook the Donners in the Sierras were avoided by later emigrants by following better planned and better timed itineraries.

The journey along the stinking Humboldt and across the hot Nevada desert to the "Sink" of the Carson River taxed body and soul to the breaking point. It is said that 1,000 abandoned wagons could be counted within a 42-mile stretch, and the stench from the decaying bodies of stock was everywhere.

On reaching the Carson River, with cot-

(Continued on page 920)

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My Grandmother Garfield's Balldress*

by Lucretia Garfield (Mrs. John Preston) Comer

OF COURSE I didn't know my Grandmother Garfield in March 1881. I wasn't born and she wasn't a grandmother then! But later, when she was growing old and I was growing up, I knew her very well indeed. She was the most wonderful grandmother any child ever had. You could ask any one of her sixteen grandchildren and they would tell you the same thing. Of course, I was sure that I had a special place in her heart because I was named for her. But each one of us felt "special," because grandmother made you feel that way. She knew and loved each one of us, and somehow she drew us all together into one big family.

* * *

But you want to know how she felt that night at the Inaugural Ball.

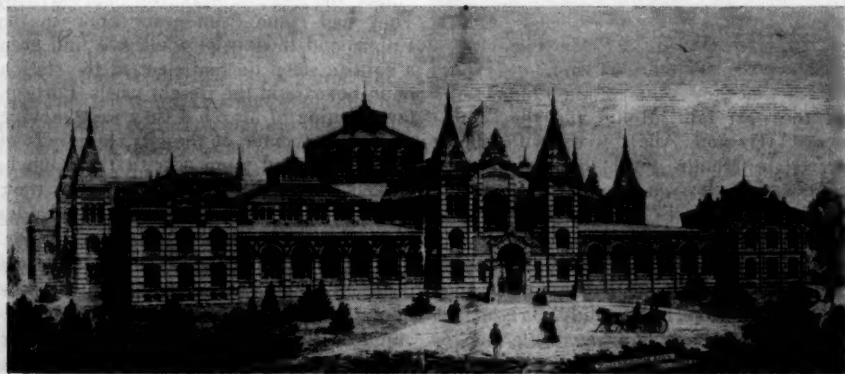
Let's take another look at that dress in the Smithsonian Museum. Perhaps *it* can tell us something. Don't laugh! You know, of course, that *things do* have stories to tell. Don't notice the model. My grandmother didn't look like that. Just look at the dress. Of course it's faded. It's dreadfully old.

It was brand new on March 4, 1881. Do you know that our Presidents used to be

* Written for a rather mature 11-year-old friend whose mother told me that she stood a long time before my grandmother's balldress—wondering and wondering.

inaugurated on March 4? If you look closely in the folds of the dress when the lights are on, you will catch a hint of the original lavender color. One of the reporters who saw it that night called it "mauve." I think that means it was a warm lilac-lavender, don't you? Some of the ladies at that Ball wore very low-necked gowns, but everybody agreed that the new little "First Lady" (that's my grandmother) was beautifully dressed, that she had excellent taste.

But let's go back a little bit. Let's imagine we are at the Garfield farm in Mentor, Ohio, on June 8, 1880—the day when my grandmother first heard that her husband had been nominated by the Republican party in Chicago as *their* candidate for President. Grandmother was at home with her children. She didn't expect my grandfather to be nominated. He was a "dark horse." (Ask your mother what that means.) The people of Ohio, especially of northern Ohio, were very fond of "the General" (as they called my grandfather); and when the news came from Chicago that he had been nominated, they hitched up their horses and came pouring into Mentor, even before my grandfather returned from the Chicago Convention. They wanted to congratulate their General's wife! Dr. Robinson, who lived across the field on the next



Photo, courtesy Smithsonian Institution

The National Museum Building at the Time of Garfield's Inauguration.

farm, invited them all to tea, and there stood my grandmother—a little lady with brown eyes and brown hair. She was flushed, perhaps a little scared, but she knew a lot of these neighbors who came from miles and miles around, and she wanted them to know how much she appreciated their friendliness.

Well, of course, nobody knew for sure that the Republican candidate would win in November, and all that summer people and delegations came to Mentor farm to ask questions and to hear what my grandfather had to say about things they were interested in. One day my grandmother thought no one was coming, at least not in the morning, so she went into the new wing of the house and started to put things to rights. Just then my grandfather brought in two reporters to meet her. My grandmother was wearing an old-fashioned sunbonnet, and her sleeves were rolled up. She was washing down the woodwork; and when the gentlemen came in and my grandfather introduced them to her, she turned and smiled, excusing herself while she wiped the suds off her hands, before greeting them with a friendly handclasp. Afterward this "home-loving little woman" (that's what one of the gentlemen called her) told them—though *not* for publication—that she was just a little sorry that her husband had been nominated for the presidency. "If the General is elected it will mean four years of almost killing work for him and an entire interruption of anything like real home life for all of us."

She remained a "home-loving little woman." She had five children, and in March 1881 they were all of school age. My father, Harry, was the oldest, and he was only 17. He and Jim, the two "big boys," had been in Washington all winter studying hard, so that they could enter Williams College the next fall. Mollie and the "little boys" (Irv and Abe) were with their parents in Mentor until just before the Inauguration. Irv was ten. His papa called him the "Dutch Brig" because it was hard to get him started, but once he did move, he kept on going. Abe was $8\frac{1}{2}$ —a bright youngster, "born a gentleman," his papa said. Mollie came in the middle, right between the "big boys" and the "little boys." She was just 14, as pretty as a picture and bubbling over with the joy of living and the excitement of those pre-Inauguration

days. I am sure that by the time the *Garfield Special* reached Washington my grandmother was quietly excited too. How could she help it with Mollie by her side—and those two little boys!

The train reached Washington just after 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 1. Little Abe and his grandma, the new President's mother, went straight to the White House, where they were to be guests of President and Mrs. Hayes until the little boy's papa was sworn in as the new President. The rest of the family went at once to the Riggs Hotel, where they were to live until Friday, March 4. Harry (my father) and his brother Jim had to study until noon on Tuesday, so they didn't see their parents until after that; but they were free the rest of the week and spent a lot of time wandering about the city with their friends, taking in the sights.

Washington had never looked so gay. The people had done their best to decorate their houses and stores, and the Government had put up banners and flags all along the main streets and on all the public buildings. Pennsylvania Avenue was lined with grandstands all the way from the White House to the Capitol and the windows above the Avenue were bright with flowers and flags. People were pouring into the city. They laughed at the weatherman's gloomy forecasts! By noon on March 3 the city was vibrant with color and excitement. But the weatherman was right! That night a terrific storm broke. It snowed, it rained, it hailed. By dawn on March 4, the streets were a muddy mush. Banners and flags drooped like wet peacocks!

But the people were *not* discouraged. They had come from every State in the Union, and those who could not find even a sofa to sleep on had slept in the station or in boxcars in the freight yards. Early in the morning of March 4 they were moving toward the center of the city, hundreds of them, men and women with their lunch-baskets, anxious mothers looking for their children. General Sherman and his aides were riding everywhere, directing traffic. You could pick out the General in his great coat and slouch hat, curbing his lively gray horse with an experienced hand. Pennsylvania Avenue was a thrilling sight, in spite of drooping banners and drenched grandstands. By 10 o'clock troops from every State were marching to their assigned posi-

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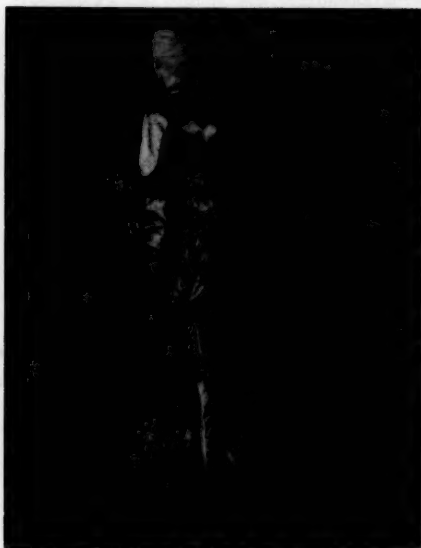
tions, filling the Avenue, and the crowds on the sidewalks pushed out into the street, almost touching the soldiers. Most of the militia wore simple soldiers' uniforms, carrying their knapsacks and blankets rolled up trimly, but many of the civilian clubs were gayly dressed. Yonder you could see some high silk hats. Those men were wearing light overcoats and black trousers and gloves, and they were carrying gold and purple banners. A flash of red way up the street was the United States artillery "with the capes of their red-lined overcoats pinned back over their shoulders." At the White House the Cleveland Troop, the new President's special escort, appeared in dark-blue uniforms with gold lacings across the front, and they were wearing helmets with golden plumes.

That was a busy day for the Garfield family. Right after breakfast they all went over to the White House to take their proper places in the carriages that were assigned to them. At 10:30 President Hayes and my grandfather, the President-elect, got into the first carriage and led the procession down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Inside the Senate chamber the new Vice President was sworn in, and then all the people who had been inside—Senators, Congressmen, diplomats—came quickly out. Mollie and her brothers followed their parents onto the high platform, where their papa was to be inaugurated. By this time the sun had broken through the clouds, warming the people, who filled the entire space in front of the Senate side of the Capitol. Many, many years afterward Mollie (*my Aunt Mollie*) told me all about it. As they came out onto the platform the crowds burst into cheers. They cheered her father, they cheered her mother, and they cheered the President's mother (they called her "grandma" because they felt that way about her). Mollie saw and heard that cheering, waving crowd. She saw the funny-looking photographers behind their clumsy cameras, perched in all sorts of odd positions, and she laughed aloud!

After my Grandfather was sworn in and had made his Inaugural speech they all drove back to the White House for lunch. By this time the grandstands were filled with excited crowds. They could see the gold tassels of the Cleveland troop from far down the Avenue, and as the President approached they broke into wild cheers that

rolled up the street like giant waves. Altogether it is difficult to imagine the joyous uproar. After lunch the Garfields and their guests followed the new President out onto a reviewing stand that had been built in front of the White House, so that he could review the troops from all the States. The soldiers kept coming and coming. It took more than 2 hours for them all to pass. I doubt if either my grandmother or my grandfather had a single minute to rest all that day, for after the Review, special friends were waiting to see them, and right after supper there were fireworks. Then the "little boys" were sent to bed. I guess little Abe was ready to go, but Irv didn't want to miss anything. He knew Mollie was going to the Ball. Harry was asked to get the "Dutch Brig" off to bed, and he said he had a hard time of it!

* * *



Photo, courtesy Smithsonian Institution

Mrs. James A. Garfield's Inaugural Balldress.

Perhaps you know that the Ball that year was held in the very museum where you stood looking at my grandmother's dress. The building was brand new in 1881. None of the exhibits had been put up. Today the building is divided up into lots of rooms, but when it was built the brick arches were all open. The rotunda in the middle was there as it is today, and the balconies; but the statue in the rotunda was different. The one you see there today is the artist's model

of the Statue of Freedom that is now on top of the Capitol. In 1881 the statue that was there was specially cast for the new Smithsonian Museum. It was called the Goddess of Liberty. She held a wreath at her side in her left hand. Her right hand was raised high above her head, and in it she held a torch—a great *electric* torch.

Now you must know that at that time very few people had ever seen an electric light. Washington streets and public buildings were lighted by gas, and the light from those old street lamps was soft, yellow, and dim. Try to imagine yourself on one of those streets on the evening of March 4, 1881, just as the lights are being turned on in the new Museum. You could see it from a long way off, for the dome was flooded with the new white light, and through the windows the light from the Goddess of Liberty's torch etched the arches and balconies and blended strangely with the yellow lights everywhere else. No wonder the people called it the "crystal palace"!

Promptly at 8 o'clock guests began arriving at the north door of the Museum, although the reception was not scheduled until 10 o'clock. Inside, all of the pillars and balconies were decorated with banners and coats-of-arms, and thousands of gas burners were strung around the walls and below and above the balconies. In front of the west entrance was a ramp, where the President would receive, and at the east entrance 60 musicians were playing prom-

enade music. At the far end of the hall near the south door, a band of 100 musicians waited for the signal to start the dance music.

You can imagine how excited Mollie was, when she and her big brothers and their friends arrived in that fairy-ballroom! By 10 o'clock they were seated in the President's gallery, right over their parents, and from there they watched the people pass quickly below them to be introduced to the two Presidents and their wives, for Ex-President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes were there too. They say there were 5,500 people at the Ball that night. Both my grandmother and my grandfather were very tired, and after about half an hour the President turned and started to promenade around the hall. That was the signal for the dance music to begin. What a crash of music from those hundred instruments!

How did my grandmother feel? She was beautiful in that rich lavender satin dress trimmed with point lace. One of the reporters said she looked more "resigned than elated," but I am sure there were little tingles of excitement running up and down her spine. She was very proud of her husband, whom the people had elected to be President of this great country of ours. What a challenge to be his wife, the First Lady of the United States of America! Was she frightened? Perhaps, a little. But she was calm and gracious. She played her part well, to the very end.

In Memoriam—Fred E. Hand

Daughters who know the standing of Constitution Hall as the auditorium in Washington where the principal musical events are presented will be saddened to hear of the death of Fred E. Hand, its manager for 20 years, on Saturday, September 6, following an operation. He was 72 years old. Although he was born in Ohio, he grew up in Washington and attended high school and college there.

After a long period as an actor, associated with such stars as Al Jolson, Blanche Ring, and Edith Taliaferro in productions ranging from Shakespeare's plays to musical comedy (he was a baritone at the age of 12), he became a manager for various theatrical companies and later joined the Keith-Orpheum vaudeville circuit. With the decline of vaudeville, he returned to Washington in 1925 and opened the Earle Thea-

tre there, managing it for a short time before returning to the road as manager of the Metropolitan Opera's traveling company of Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman," at the composer's request.

Back in Washington again, he suggested to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that its newly completed Constitution Hall be made available for public concerts, instead of being limited to Society functions. His contacts with the leading musicians and orchestras were invaluable in obtaining a list of bookings that read like a "Who's Who" of the musical world. Constitution Hall is also the home of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Hand is survived by his wife, the former Lela Hodgkin of Washington. He was a Mason and a member of the Lambs' Club.

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The Obituary—Part II

by Persis Dewey Leger

THE dual role of the obituary seems to be generally unrecognized. It serves both as temporary news and as a permanent record. If an obituary sums up an interesting, fruitful life and tells of important contributions to society, it may have permanent value in personal or public files of historical and genealogical materials.

It is hoped that an analysis of the values of this particular kind of journalism will help thoughtful readers to improve the public's understanding, so that many persons will adopt the "do-it-yourself" method and prepare the obituaries for deceased relatives and friends.

A meeting of persons interested in this type of writing may be arranged, where clippings of obituaries from current newspapers can be examined and their good and bad features discussed. Is something lacking? How would you rewrite them to make them satisfactory?

By publishing incomplete obituaries, newspaper management demonstrates its indifference to or ignorance of obituary construction. By not giving the data in answer to who-what-when-where-why-how to readers, they may feel betrayed. Errors and omissions of fact that readers would like to have included may arouse hostility toward a newspaper. Poor work of this type frequently stems from the newspaper tradition that the youngest and most inexperienced reporters should be sent out to get facts for "obits" as a test of reportorial ability. Members of a bereaved family, however, want the best reporters—and the most understanding—assigned to write a loved one's obituary.

The Need to Study

Students who have majored in journalism say that it is difficult for them to get jobs because some newspapers prefer to hire untrained reporters and break them in to follow a particular style. It is not far-fetched to surmise that the green reporter assigned to writing an obituary for a beloved member of one's family was a door-to-door brush salesman a few weeks ago!

Even if a member of a bereaved family sends a correctly written obituary to a paper, he should not be at all surprised if a copy writer mutilates the script by revising or shortening it. It is especially annoying if dates have been altered.

Of course, it is difficult for any writer, especially a stranger to the deceased person or his family, to remember to include all the basic facts and dates that make up a satisfactory obituary. A little study of the subject will make the task easier and will prove worthwhile. It is interesting to note that the space devoted to the writing of obituaries in journalism textbooks is increasing; revised textbooks are expanding the information given in earlier editions.

The Battle for Newspaper Space

Newsmen often say with disdain, "We can't give space to *that*!" They seem to feel that a bit of newspaper space 3 or 4 inches long and one column wide is more precious than life itself. To cut, shorten, condense, and compress the summary of a good person's life to save a fraction of an inch of space seems disrespectful. This seems especially applicable when one observes that an adjoining page is filled with large pictures of motion-picture stars and lengthy accounts of lurid crimes.

Everywhere today small news bulletins are springing up that tell the people facts that are withheld from them by the large commercial newspapers. A needed campaign for a return to real news has begun.

Benjamin Franklin's motive for publishing a newspaper was not chiefly to earn money. His first concern was to *serve* his readers, to entertain them, and to inform them. His policy was to print that which was "fit for public notice." He instructed those who wrote for his paper, *Pennsylvania Gazette* (est. Oct. 2, 1729), to write clearly and use the plainest words. He said that the writer who uses words that carry with them "an air of learning" becomes unintelligible to half of the population and that a gentleman should write so that "his cookmaid" could understand him.

Gathering and Filing Facts

Although the large newspapers of today have somewhat lost the neighborly contact with their readers as maintained by Publisher Franklin, there is still considerable concern as to the Very Important Person, the V. I. P. Newsmen do not wait until a V. I. P. dies to gather material for an elaborate chronological, biographical sketch. They assemble preobituary material, with photographs or even halftone cuts, in advance and keep it in a file called "the morgue." This gloomy name is the newspaper term for the biographical collection in a newspaper's records or library. The material is kept in readiness for instant use in case of a V. I. P.'s death; if it occurs only 15 minutes before an edition goes to press, with the help of the "morgue's" files a reporter can get an obituary in on time.

Home Filing Systems

For the same reason that a newspaper has its "morgue," a family should have its family history file, from which material can be drawn promptly when a death occurs. A factual obituary is possible only if a family has kept its biographical records up-to-date.

Death is an emergency, even if long expected. There is no time to hunt for bits of data that may be stored away in cartons beneath the bed in one's small apartment. The little cards announcing births, birth certificates themselves, diplomas, citations, etc., should be kept in a definite place, easily accessible. All such material should be kept in a special book of vital statistics.

As long as a family continues to exist, generation after generation, this duty of keeping family records should not be evaded. Quite often a family may lean too heavily on one particular member to keep the records; then, when this person dies, no one knows where the records are. The location of all family records should be known and be available to all members of a family.

Surely it is time to have an office in every new home! It should not be necessary to put filing cases in the kitchen and type in the bedroom. There is not only a storage problem in apartments but in spacious old houses that are susceptible to fire. Word has just come to me that a long-

sought family Bible was in an old house that was burned and its contents a total loss. It is the fire hazard that makes it necessary to protect old documents by having copies made. Copies of valuable material of historical interest belong in public archives.

In addition to keeping records in the family Bible, great-grandfather made scrapbooks. He pasted into them all clippings of his day that interested him. He always clipped and pasted obituaries for his scrapbooks. Just as his books transport us back to his times, can we not also clip and paste for posterity? An "obituary scrapbook" may prove very useful. It is a mistake, however, when clipping an article from a newspaper, not to write on the margin immediately the name of the newspaper from which it is taken, the page number, the date, and the place of publication. If it is an obituary and the date of death is not given exactly but says "today," "yesterday," or "Tuesday," the correct date of death must be written on the margin also.



Photo by National Archives

This beautiful feminine figure, in Roman drapery, contemplates the blending of time—past, present, and future. It is the work of the noted sculptor, Robert Aitken. The massive seated figure is east of the north doorway of the National Archives Building on Pennsylvania Avenue between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W. in Washington.

Below on the granite pedestal is a quotation from Shakespeare, "What's Past is Prologue."

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Photographs

An undated photograph may have no value historically. Great-grandfather did not label the photographs in his red plush album, but the journalistic "W's" apply to photographs also. Young camera enthusiasts today may make their own snapshot albums very valuable as life records if, under each photograph, is placed a label that answers the questions "Who? What? When? Where?"

Old photographs and clippings may be shared with relatives and friends if they are copied by a photographic or photostating process. In ordering photostats, it is economical to pay a little more and buy the paper negative. The positive is like a photographic print; the paper negative is equivalent to a photographic film. It is difficult to make a photographic print from a photostat negative, but it can be done, although the results are poor; yet it may prove that the original document or photograph is in existence. People treasure worn, torn, yellowed clippings and do not realize that by the photostat process they can have fresh copies made that are clearer than the original. Copying a family's rare papers in this way provides duplicates for relatives and friends.

Records Preserved in Plastic

There is a wonderful new method of preserving clippings, papers, documents, and photographs. Anything from a small card to a full page of a large old Bible can be covered on both sides with clear plastic, clearly visible from either side. This covering is washable and durable and will protect historical documents from wear, cracking, fading, and deterioration, as well as from damage by handling.

This work is done on a laminating machine. The document is placed between two sheets of clear plastic and put under heavy pressure with heat. One may find an operator and a small machine in airports or railroad stations. This small machine laminates cards and small photographs. To find operators of large machines that handle 8- by 10-inch material, it is necessary to consult a classified telephone directory. A price has been quoted in Washington, D. C., of \$1.50 for laminating a page of records from a family Bible.

Clip Clippings Quickly

The motto for today's newspaper might well be "here today and gone tomorrow." The latest edition is the only one that is important. By evening, the morning edition is out of date. Old issues are not stocked as they once were; thus it becomes difficult to buy a week-old copy. It therefore is wise to clip quickly, if one wishes to save an article from a newspaper; an obituary may not even be carried in all editions of the same paper on the same morning or afternoon.

As emphasized before, it is necessary to date the clipping at once in the margin, and to write the exact date of the death or other event to which it refers. Undated clippings and undated photographs commonly have no genealogical or historical value.

When the Newsmen Come

If a family has the needed information readily available, it will not be difficult to deal with newsmen if they barge into a home at the worst possible time—soon after a death in the family. They are likely to pester the head of the family with various personal questions; it is unwise to give any half-remembered facts or dates. They will gather as many facts as they can and then rush back to their offices and write up the material to suit themselves and in a way that may not please a bereaved family at all. This might be avoided if a statement of the essential facts had been sent to the papers (even using special messenger service, to save time) or telephoned to them. Undertakers provide blanks for filling out information regarding a deceased person. These blanks are well-arranged and very helpful in assembling the required data.

Notifying Organizations

The duties of a member of a family that has suffered bereavement do not end with supplying obituary material to newspapers (or to magazines if the deceased person is a member of a patriotic, engineering, or technical society or a union). Many relatives do not know that it is their duty to inform each organization of which their kinsman was a member of his or her death. In a recent task of sending bills for dues to members of a patriotic organization, it

(Continued on page 917)

How Tall?

by Miss Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

"HE NEVER stands so tall as when he stoops to help a child."* I'm sure each of the members who contributes to and works for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund feels that uplifting sensation when she contemplates how the money is spent. Last month we saw how the money was spent at Tamassee D.A.R. School in South Carolina.

At Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at Grant, Alabama, the funds go to provide a wide variety of health needs, direct and indirect. A part of the sum goes to help pay the nurse's salary and her travel expenses over the mountain and to the doctor's office and hospitals. In addition, various other services are provided for students from the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

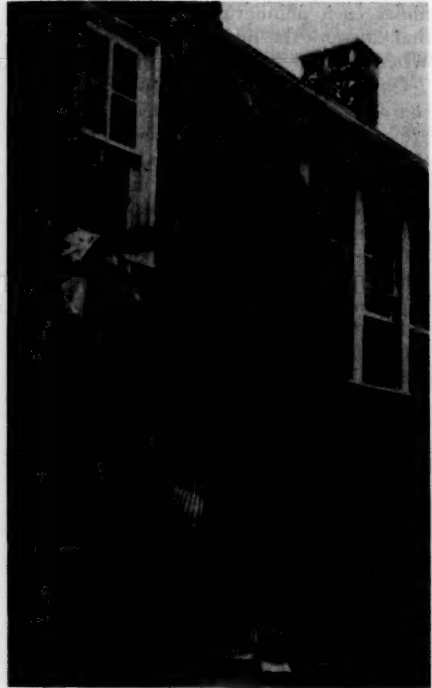
Quite often glasses are secured for students, tonsils removed, an appendectomy will be paid for, medicine purchased and a doctor bill paid in cases of sickness. Numerous other types of health work are provided.

During the past school year five students received examinations and were fitted with glasses. Another student whose eyes were straightened a year or so ago also had to return for examinations and was fitted with glasses. This child was in addition to the other five. One little girl had her tonsils removed on the doctor's advice and two others had similar operations during the summer vacation before school opened this fall.

Another student, a high school boy, was helped with a leg operation. This boy, a basketball player, was insured under the school athletic insurance program but the policy was not sufficient to take care of all hospitalization and the expense of removing a bone chip from his knee. The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund provided funds for the expenses over what the insurance took care of.

There were numerous examples of home aid for medical expenses of the Kate Dun-

* Anonymous



Jerry Rice (a fourth grade student at Kate Duncan Smith School, one of several students who received glasses through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund last year) pointing out the view from the front steps of the school to Mrs. J. Philip Anderson, State Chairman Junior Membership Committee Alabama Society, D.A.R.

can Smith students. This fund often provided treatment and comfort that otherwise would be lacking. As this was being written one of the students was thought to be suffering from leukemia. A brother of this girl died two years ago from the malady. The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund will provide some aid in this case if, upon investigation by the nurse, the child is found to have leukemia.

In addition to the actual expenses of such medical treatment, miles and miles of

(Continued on page 931)

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Sophia Brewster Schoolhouse Restoration, New Rochelle, New York

by Janet C. Wilkinson, New Rochelle Chapter

ON THE grounds of the Thomas Paine Cottage near North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, a newly restored historical landmark has recently been dedicated and opened to the public. The New Rochelle Chapter, D.A.R., chose this restoration as its 1957-58 project at the suggestion of its regent, Mrs. Erwin Stugard, with Mrs. William Lough as head of the Restoration Committee and William H. Ward, interior decorator, in charge of the many necessary renovations.

About 1830, Simeon Lester with his young wife and her sister, Sophia Brewster, came to live on his farm near what is now Paine Avenue, New Rochelle. When his growing children needed a school, although there were two schools at some distance from the Lester home, there were no sidewalks along the muddy roads, so Mr. Lester decided to convert a small building on the farm into a one-room schoolhouse for them.

D.A.R. research indicates that this school was opened about 1836 and that it was taught by Miss Sophia Brewster for 25 years. She was said to have been a pious person who opened and closed each session with prayer. An old report states that there were 12 to 15 pupils in attendance during the winter, but fewer in the spring, because the older children had to work on their parents' farms. Miss Brewster used to carry a basket of corncobs to school every winter morning to start the fire in the fireplace, and wood was supplied by her brother-in-law. Other pupils from farms in the area were George T. Davis, Thomas S. Drake, Herman Seacord, David Clark and his sister, and Magdaline Seacord, all prominent in the history of New Rochelle.

When refurbishing of the century-old schoolhouse began, four old desks, one suitable for the teacher, were already there. Two double desks were found also, and Mr. Ward used old seat ends found in a



"Last Day of School" as of June 19, 1858

Restoration of the Sophia Brewster schoolhouse, which is over a century old, by New Rochelle Chapter, D.A.R. The pupils are members of Colonel Joseph Drake Society, C.A.R. and Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Honorary National President, C.A.R. is Sophia Brewster.

Connecticut antique shop, for making benches to go with them. A long bench from the Mamaroneck Quaker Meeting House serves as a visitors' bench. Many persons have become interested in supplying articles in keeping with the period, and contributions have included a brass handbell, a tall antique mantel clock, candlesticks, a whale-oil lamp, old pictures, a Bible, dictionary, slates and slate pencils, a school bag, quill pen and ink well, as well as old schoolbooks from the collection in the Thomas Paine Cottage, where the New Rochelle Chapter has a spinning room furnished with antiques donated by members. This cottage was dedicated in 1910 and is open to the public.

One of the most interesting contributions was an American flag such as flew in June 1858. This flag of 31 stars was made for and given to the Chapter for the Sophia

Brewster school by a group of New Rochelle teachers, the Association for Childhood Education. The research on the correct number of stars was done by a senior high-school class in "Problems of American Democracy" under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Weinstein, chairman of the Department of Citizen Education. Through their efforts not only was the number of stars determined but the proper formation of stars on the blue field of the flag, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and letters from the Library of Congress. Results of this investigation revealed that Minnesota, the thirty-second state, joined the Union on July 4, 1858, just a month later than the date chosen. In trying to establish a date for this restoration, the Chapter chose 1858, because, in asking for contributions of articles of furniture and books, it was made less difficult than an earlier year would have been.

To bring to public notice this quaint addition to New Rochelle's many historical landmarks, it was decided to have Graduation Day Exercises as of June 1858 on June 19, 1958. Leading citizens in costume portrayed those of a century ago—Edward W. Stitt, Jr., as John Fowler, Jr., a lawyer, and George M. Davis, Jr., as Thaddeus Davids, supervisor of the village. Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Honorary Senior National President of the Children of the American Revolution, took the part of Sophia Brewster. In 1934 Mrs. Adams organized the Col. Joseph Drake Society, C.A.R., of which she is Senior President. In the dramatization

of "The Last Day of School" the pupils, (members of the C.A.R.), wore costumes of the period; longish skirts for the girls, with petticoats and frilled pantalets, and tunics with flowing ties for the boys.

The dedication program began with a Bible reading by a pupil, followed by the old hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Mark Coleman, the graduating student, read a paper on "The State of the Nation," and took the principal part in the flag-raising ceremony. An unrehearsed spelling match gave a really old-fashioned flavor to the program, and the pupils sang "Yankee Doodle" with zest. Many interesting facts in the history of New Rochelle were brought out by a history quiz about the town. Supervisor Davids made many humorous allusions in his speech, "The State of Our Town," to the muddy streets and the farm animals that strayed through them. He announced that a fine of 50 cents would be levied against their owners in the future. Presentation of a diploma to the graduate by "Miss Brewster" was followed by the singing of *America* by pupils and audience; and the Mizpah benediction, led by the school teacher, closed the last day of school, as in June 1858.

The little white clapboard schoolhouse will be open to the public on certain selected days with members of New Rochelle Chapter, D.A.R., acting as hostesses. Because it is situated so near to Paine Cottage, as well as the Thomas Paine Memorial Museum, it will be a feature of added interest to the many visitors who come from every State in the Union to pay homage to the memory of this great patriot.

They Are First

The Daughters were the first to say:
"Where other banners shall be flown
On this, our country's precious clay,
No flag shall fly above our own."

The Daughters were the first to say:
"Our Fathers stood as firm as stone
And only knelt when they did pray,
No flag shall fly above our own."

The Daughters are the first to say,
Though left to take this stand alone,
"No matter what the price we pay,
No flag shall fly above our own."

by Hilda E. Black,
*Ex-Regent, Point of Rock Chapter
Alliance, Nebraska*

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Minnesota's "Maria"

by Melva Lind

Dean of Students, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota

"STURDY and resilient Puritan, whose perceptive mind and reverence for classic truth and beauty quickened intellectual life within the pioneer State of Minnesota and beyond its frontiers."

Thus reads the inscription on the statue of Maria L. Sanford to be unveiled with impressive ceremonies in the Capitol Rotunda the afternoon of November 12, at 2 p.m., as part of Minnesota's Centennial celebration. The seven-foot bronze figure, modern and abstract, rising from a rose-colored Minnesota granite pedestal, is the work of Minnesota-born and Minnesota-educated sculptress Evelyn Raymond of Minneapolis.

According to Federal legislation, each State is allowed one official statue in Statuary Hall and a second in a related area of the National Capitol. Minnesota is already represented by the marble figure of Henry Mower Rice, one of her first Senators.

Program participants at the November 12 dedication include Dr. Philip G. Scott, of Westmoreland Church, Washington, D. C., and Archbishop William O. Brady, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Governor Orville L. Freeman, who will present the statue; Senator Edward J. Thye, who will accept it on behalf of the United States Government; Dr. James L. Morrill, President of the University of Minnesota, who will make the dedicatory address; and State Senator Elmer L. Andersen, Chairman of the Maria L. Sanford Committee of the Minnesota Statehood Centennial Commission. A summary of the legislation that made the statue a reality will be given by Mrs. Kermit V. Haugan, Past President of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. Chosen to represent the youth of Minnesota, high-school graduate Lenore Karsted of Nicollet will declaim the celebrated *Apostrophe to the Flag* that Miss Sanford gave before the Continental Congress of the D.A.R. on April 19, 1920. The patriotic note will be further enhanced by a tribute from the Navy Color Guard and selections by the

Marine Corps Band and the Air Force Choir.

Born on December 19, 1838, in Saybrook, Connecticut, to Henry E. and Mary Clark Sanford and nurtured in the disciplines of New England, Maria L. Sanford, during the 54-year span of her memorable career as an educator, brought the far horizons of knowledge and understanding ever nearer to generations of school children, undergraduates, and civic-minded leaders. For her—exacting mentor yet kindly friend—education implied sustained growth in the qualities of judgment, appreciation, initiative, and creativity that led to power. Basic to her teaching was the belief that all branches of learning reflected God "in His goodness and greatness."

One of the first women professors of America, she began her career in higher education at Swarthmore College. Called to the University of Minnesota in 1880 and named Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution the following year, she found, during a 30-year term of service, welcome opportunities to share without stint the rich gifts that were hers, to invigorate by thought and action eager classes of Minnesota men and women, and to identify herself as a lecturer with the life of the spirit then stirring in the State.

She was unflinching and energetic in all that she did, resolute and buoyant when struck by adversity, and a lifelong believer in the homespun virtues of work well done and the meticulous payment of debts.

Moral courage, imagination, warmth of feeling, and rugged simplicity in taste were components of her "magnetic personality" as revealed to contemporaries. A voice that suggested "the rich tones of an organ," naturalness of delivery, and vast treasures of poetic imagery drawn from the Bible—these were her assets as an orator.

A leader in adult education throughout the United States, a founder of early parent-teacher groups, a pioneer force in the beautification of the state of Minnesota,

she faced the national issues of education for Negroes, temperance, scholarships for the gifted, justice for the Indians, women's rights, and World War I with a warm understanding that is striking in its timeliness today.

Born a Connecticut Yankee, by choice an adopted daughter of Minnesota, Miss Sanford's last days were spent in Washington, D. C., whence she had gone to deliver, at the opening session of the Continental Congress of the D.A.R., April 19, 1920, the *Apostrophe to the Flag* for which she had already won acclaim. The following account from Helen Whitney's biography of *Maria Sanford*¹ poignantly describes the dramatic power manifested by Miss Sanford on the occasion of her last appearance as a public speaker.

On reaching Washington she was accompanied to the home of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, where she had always been welcomed on her visits to that city, and where she rested quietly until the opening session of the convention. On Monday morning she was accompanied to the convention hall and allowed to rest quietly until the time of her address. The prettiest girl among the ushers, a dark Southern beauty, was chosen to hold the great silk convention flag as the aged orator addressed it. When the hundreds to whom she was a stranger saw a little, frail old lady come forward to the speaking stand they resigned themselves with hearts of compassion, expecting to hear not a word of the address. As the first words rang upon their ears the great audience was hushed to attention. Not a syllable was lost. At the close of the inspired address women through a mist of tears cheered and cheered. One reporter said never in years of reporting had she known so long a period of uninterrupted applause. Miss Sanford received an ovation such as was given to no one else during the convention.²

But her strength was slowly ebbing, and two days later she died a peaceful death. She was buried in the Mt. Vernon cemetery in Philadelphia, in the family lot of her brother Rufus Sanford. There 37 years later, on April 11th, 1957, in the presence of Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, of Duluth, Minnesota State Regent; Mrs. Riley F. McKoy, Regent-Elect for Minnesota, and a member of the Maria Sanford Chapter in Minneapolis; Mrs. W. Brooke Edmonston³; Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Pennsylvania Vice-Regent; and Mrs. Hamilton Disston, Chap-

lain for Pennsylvania, a D.A.R. marker was placed on her grave.

Through the autobiography *Maria L. Sanford* began but did not finish, which formed a primary source on which her biographer Helen Whitney drew, one fringes in interesting fashion a period not far removed from early Colonial times.

"My mother's father, Rufus Clark," related Maria Sanford in her opening chapter, "enlisted in the Revolutionary army at 17 years of age, and this gives me my membership in the D.A.R. He became a man much trusted and esteemed, was made deacon of the church and justice of the peace, and, I might say, general counsellor. He was a great reader and had quite a library of his own in those days when the Bible and the almanac were considered sufficient for everybody but the minister and the doctor; and he read all the books he could borrow.

"I had leaves of an old account book of my grandfather's, and this is the way they read: One gallon of rum, one gallon of molasses, one pound of ginger, one gallon of rum, five pounds of sugar, one pound of saleratus, one gallon of rum. About every third item a gallon of rum, and this a deacon and a justice! Everybody drank in those days, and treated the help in the field and the minister when he came to call. My grandfather read of the temperance movement in England before it was started in this country; and, convinced of its importance, banished liquor from his household and took coffee instead to his laborers in the field. When some years after, the temperance movement was started in Connecticut, the workers, who were told of his practice, came to get my grandfather to sign the pledge. He told them he was heartily in sympathy with temperance and practiced it, but did not like to sign a pledge. They were disappointed, of course. The next day he was down street, and the temperance workers were laboring with a man who was ruining himself and his family by drink.

"'I think jest ez Deacon Clark does,' he said, 'I ken leave off, but I don't want to sign.'

"'Where's your paper?' asked my grandfather and gave them his name. He didn't want such hangers-on. . . ."

With a grateful tribute to her mother, Miss Sanford declares "by far the most val-

⁴ Whitney, Helen, work cited, pp. 3-5.

¹ Published by the University of Minnesota, 1922.

² Whitney, Helen, work cited, p. 307. The account further relates that *The Apostrophe to the Flag*, "beautifully illuminated by a Minneapolis artist, a former student of Miss Sanford's, was given by the Minnesota State Regent to be placed in the Memorial Continental Hall, Washington . . ." p. 320.

³ Mrs. Edmonston is listed as a member of General James Knapp Chapter, Duluth, in a newspaper account, but chapter is a Minneapolis one.

⁵ Whitney, Helen, work cited, pp. 3-5.

⁶ Whitney, Helen, work cited, pp. 3-5.

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uable educational influence of my childhood came from my mother. I remember when I was not yet four years old following her about in her work, begging her to tell me more about the war. Her uncle had been a colonel in the Revolutionary War and had died on a prison ship. Behind my grandfather's house was a beacon hill on which a tar barrel was kept to be set on fire when the enemy landed; a signal, to another beacon hill in the distance, of approaching danger, the telegraph system of those days."⁵

Other relatives too had led colorful lives. In the words of Helen Whitney, "Captain Elisha Chapman, great grandfather of Maria Sanford, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and served as Captain throughout the Revolution. There are many interesting stories told of Mrs. Chapman's experience during the war, while her husband was away and she cared for her large family of children and her aged parents. One is that the daughter Lucretia, Maria Sanford's grandmother, saw the great Lafayette when her mother served him and his aide a dinner at the homestead. Some of the other daughters assisted, but the little Lucretia was shut with the other younger children in an upper room to be out of the way. So they had to content themselves with looking at the great man from an upper window. Such a family story could not fail to seize the imagination of the small Maria."⁶

A revered member of the D.A.R., Maria Sanford belonged not to a single Minnesota chapter, but by special legislation to all D.A.R. chapters in Minnesota. Her name has been a cherished legacy of the Maria Sanford Chapter in Minneapolis since September 6, 1923. The privilege of reflecting her influence was not postponed for the customary period of 100 years, but granted by special dispensation 3 years after her death. A D.A.R. Student Loan Fund carries her name, and individual members in their respective Chapters rejoice in past acquaintance with "the best known and best loved woman in Minnesota."

Among 79 citizens already honored by States in the Hall of Statuary and its dependencies, 5 are classified as educators. Frances E. Willard of Illinois, listed as philosopher and reformer, is the only woman to have received recognition to date. Minnesota's "Maria" will thus assume her position of honor in America's Capitol on November 12 as the sixth educator and the second woman in a group composed primarily of statesmen, soldiers, jurists, patriots, diplomats, industrialists, and builders of empire.



The statue of Maria L. Sanford in the studio of the sculptress, Evelyn Raymond of Minneapolis, the day before it was covered with a plaster cast preparatory to casting into bronze. Melva Lind, author of the accompanying story, sits at the left holding a favorite photograph of Miss Sanford; Miss Lind composed the inscription for the statue.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The author gratefully acknowledges the interest manifested in her research by a number of Minnesota Daughters, among them, Mrs. Edna Culbertson, Historian of the Maria Sanford Chapter, Minneapolis, and her sister, Miss Minnie W. Dungan; Mrs. Edith Hurlbutt, Josiah Edson Chapter, Northfield; Mrs. G. T. Almen, Traverse des Sioux Chapter, St. Peter; Mrs. Bertram L. Lee, Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter, Duluth; and Mrs. Stephen Brodewolf, Captain John Holmes Chapter, Minneapolis.

⁵ Whitney, Helen, work cited, pp. 30-31.

⁶ Whitney, Helen, work cited, pp. 44-45.

Note: Maria Sanford's famous *Apostrophe to the Flag* will be printed in a forthcoming issue of the Magazine.

National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Thanksgiving

WHEN the Pilgrims, huddled on the fringe of the bleak and forbidding New England forest more than three centuries ago, set aside a day for Thanksgiving and prayer in token of appreciation for their none too plenteous harvest, they set a precedent for future generations. Now, that precedent has grown into an institution that is part and parcel of American national life. The teeming millions who enjoy the blessings of a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" by their celebration of this annual harvest festival, consciously or unconsciously, pay tribute to the sturdy men and women who had the fortitude to lay the foundations of a new life in a country occupied by an uncivilized race of red men.

The first thought of the Pilgrims was to render unto God thanks for the fruits of their labors. Today the same thought is the underlying motive which prompts American citizens to set aside the last Thursday in each November as a day on which to render thanks for blessings which in scope and splendor far exceed anything which the Pilgrim Fathers might have dreamed.

The fundamental idea of the feast of Thanksgiving may be traced back through the ages to distant Biblical times. We find in the Book of Judges: "And they went out into the fields and gathered their vineyards, and trod the grapes, and held festival, and went into the house of their God and did eat and drink."

The vintage or harvest festival appeared later among the Hebrews as an act of worship to Jehovah and was called the Feast of Tabernacles. In Deuteronomy, Moses gave specific directions for his people; while in Leviticus the command is: "When ye have gathered in fruit in the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord." Greece and Rome had their Thanksgiving season in honor of the harvest deities.

Nor was it unknown to the aborigines



of the new world. In the modern world, England for centuries observed an autumnal festival called the "Harvest Home" which traces its beginnings back to Saxons. In some parts of England, there are still found some picturesque survivals of the customs relating to the feast.

Tradition dates the American Thanksgiving back to 1621, the year following the landing of the Pilgrims. Governor Bradford called the pioneers together at a feast to give thanks that they were alive. During the winter the little colony had been sorely tried and only fifty-five of the one hundred and one settlers remained alive. They had suffered cold, hunger and disease. In the spring they planted, and through the summer they labored. Autumn came and the harvest was bountiful enough to revive the drooping spirits. The exact date of this first Thanksgiving has never been ascertained to the satisfaction of students; but Bradford's history indicates that it took place between September 23 and November 11, probably in November.

The Pilgrim Fathers did all this in 1621. The first formal Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by George Washington on

the third day of October in 1789. He had been requested by both Houses of Congress "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of Government for their safety and happiness."

Note that last phrase. The central thought in that Thanksgiving Proclamation was gratitude for the founding of this Republic. The deep religious and spiritual power in the new Republic which had been formed was voiced throughout this first Thanksgiving Proclamation. Thanksgiving was "to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be."

The Father of the Country asked the people to give thanks for the new form of government established, and then went on to say that gratitude should be expressed also "for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful public knowledge."

In the past, Thanksgiving was distinguished by national self-examination. On these occasions the people and their leaders gave themselves to moral inventory. In taking stock of their inner state; comparing it with their outer progress, they inquired whether spiritual growth had kept pace with material expansion. We do not ask these questions now as those who built our country asked them. Has our sense of their importance grown less keen, or are we afraid to hear the answers?

Few of us would say there is more evil in the land than there was; but, certainly, such evil as exists is far more subtle than we ever knew it to be. It commands more implements of power. It has gathered great wealth for its purposes. It has mastered mob psychology and utilizes new devices to influence the public mind. The carefully constructed lie is deliberately employed by it as an instrument of negotiation and exchange. Destructive violence and high-handed coercion of the citizen never had so free a field of operations as now. We are constantly being startled and shamed by

the dulled sense of honor in public office. The lowest arts of cunning and deception are much too welcome in the highest places. Evil always has been with us but it was socially banned and kept at its own low level because we were ashamed of it. Now it invades literature, the arts, politics. It is accepted by an impressive majority as a new and liberal standard.

Few of us would say there is less virtue in the land than there was, but certainly it is of a weaker sort. Once it was a flame, but now it often seems like slowly cooling embers. As a people we are not calloused, we are not hardened in wrongdoing; but we seem to be suffering from moral anemia. We are benumbed in the splendid capacity for moral indignation that was once the glory of our people. Virtue being strength should be strong.

Considerations such as these may well have part in our 1958 Thanksgiving. We may not exult because for the present we are exempt from terrors that distress our fellow men. We are not better than they. Our deserving is not higher than theirs. "There, but for the grace of God goes the United States." Having that in mind, we shall season the feast with a cleansing and clarifying humility. We shall be thankful without hypocrisy.

When our first President proclaimed a national day for Thanksgiving 1789, it was not like Governor Bradford's celebration, to give thanks just for enough to eat, enough to wear and for being alive. It was to give thanks for the Constitution of the United States. From 1621 when the Pilgrims landed on the bleak New England coast, to 1789 when the Constitution of the United States began to function, to 1958 is a far cry as individuals come and go but in the life of the average nation it is a brief temporal span indeed. In this space of time the United States of America has grown from an experiment to potentially the richest and most powerful nation in the world. For this fact, let us render due thanks with a reverent determination to do our part that American Constitutional freedom which made these things possible shall not fall before any orientally conceived despotism cloaking its deadly intent with a mantle of hypocritical cant of worldwide brotherly love.

Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, and the enemy who bores from within is all the more deadly because of his cunning tactics. On this Thanksgiving day 1958 let us reverently thank God for our many blessings and rededicate our lives to service to the Father of all and our blessed United States of America.

**D.A.R. Panama Canal Resolution:
Attacked and Defended**

(As printed in the *Congressional Record*, issue of June 26, 1958.)

MR. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, concerning my recent addresses on Panama Canal problems, I bring to the attention of the Congress some correspondence that has taken place between the Women of the Pan-American Roundtable of Panama and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This correspondence, which is self-explanatory, I include as parts of these remarks.

It is to be noted that the Women of the Pan-American Roundtable in Panama took exception to the resolution on the Panama Canal adopted by the 67th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in which the latter approved House Concurrent Resolution 205, now pending. This concurrent resolution sets forth a clear-cut declaration on United States sovereignty rights with respect to the Canal Zone and Panama Canal.

The responsive letter of the D.A.R. is admirable in its brief discussion of these rights and is invested with a fine spirit of kindness and understanding. Believing as I do, that the National Society, D.A.R., acted with the highest motives of patriotism and informed judgment, I am grateful for this manifestation.

In conclusion, it may be said that D.A.R. organizations, both national and State, have been throughout the years splendidly militant, and patriotic. In these fields they have been leaders and not followers. Moreover, they have never hesitated to take a stand on questions affecting the welfare of our Nation or the world at large.

The indicated correspondence follows, together with House Concurrent Resolution 205, 85th Congress, of which I am the author.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1958.**

Dear Congressman Flood: As you may recall, the 67th Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 14-18, 1958, adopted a resolution strongly supporting House Concurrent Resolution 205, 85th Congress, introduced by you during the first session of the present Congress. This action by the Daughters of the American Revolution evoked a protest by the Women of the Pan-American Roundtable of Panama, dated April 18, 1958, to which we replied on June 18, 1958.

In order that you may have this exchange of correspondence concerning the Isthmian Canal policy of the United States for your information and for such other use, if any, which you may care to make of it, we enclose copies of the indicated D.A.R. resolution and letters.

May I take this opportunity, Congressman Flood, to commend you for the extraordinary able presentations you have made to the Congress and the Nation on the vitally important question of Panama Canal sovereignty. Your splendid addresses have been a source of great inspiration among our members, not only in Pennsylvania, but also throughout the Nation.

Sincerely yours,
MARY BARCLAY ERB
(Mrs. Ray L. Erb).

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE
SIXTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, April 14-18, 1958.**

Panama Canal

Whereas, Widespread propaganda of Communist origin has been, and still is, aimed at the internationalization of the Panama Canal and the wresting of its ownership and control from the United States of America; and

Whereas, Radical elements in the Republic of Panama are carrying on active and highly provocative propaganda on behalf of fantastic demands for (a) further, and impossible annuity and other benefits, and (b) the impairment and practical destruction of the absolute and exclusive sovereignty, in perpetuity, of the United States of America over the consti-

tutionally acquired territory of the Canal Zone, and over the Panama Canal, constructed at the expense of the American taxpayer and maintained and operated by the United States of America on terms of equality for all nations as required by treaty; and

Whereas, These sinister and demagogic agitations have, as their purpose, the liquidation or fatal weakening of such sovereignty, altogether indispensable for the maintenance, operation and protection of the Canal, and this without the slightest suggestion of reimbursement to the United States of America for its vast investment in the Canal enterprise;

RESOLVED, That the 67th Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully, but most earnestly, urges upon the Congress of the United States of America the prompt passage of House Concurrent Resolution 205, now pending, which has for its purpose the reaffirmation of the complete and exclusive sovereignty in perpetuity of the United States of America over the Canal Zones and Panama Canal in accord with basic treaty agreements.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

April 18, 1958

To the DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Washington, D.C., U. S. A.

Mesdames: The local press has recently informed the citizens of this country of a petition, supposedly addressed by you to your government, to the effect that it (The United States Government) should, once and for all, state absolute sovereignty of the United States in the Panama Canal Zone.

The effect of this news item has been not only one of producing profound amazement among the people who are well informed about the relations between our countries, but also of provoking a state of alarm in the public opinion in general.

We—the Women of the Pan-American Roundtable of Panama—who are a part of that public opinion and who also regard ourselves as belonging to the group of persons who are students of inter-American relations, have been doubly surprised by your attitude and are especially concerned as to the consequences that may derive therefrom.

You know full well that the subject of absolute sovereignty of the United States in the Panama Canal Zone is a unilateral interpretation, which the government of your country has from 1903 to date cared to give to articles II and III of the Canal Convention, especially to article III which provides that "The Republic of Panama grants the United States of America all rights, power, and authority in the zone, mentioned and described in article II of this convention, within the limits of all auxiliary lands and waters, mentioned and described in said article II, which the United States of America would exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory in which said lands and waters are situated with the total exclusion of the Republic of Panama, in the exercise of those rights, power, and authority."

And you also know that the criterion of the Republic of Panama in this respect has, since the beginning of the negotiations, been persistently contrary to that interpretation: that is to say, our country has held that, if it is true that article II of the convention confers upon the United States the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land, and of land covered by water, that right of use is limited precisely to the five purposes which are mentioned therein, namely, "for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said enterprise"; and that Panama has not thereby relinquished the right of use and enjoyment of the zone in connection with other activities not included in those mentioned. "And it may therefore enjoy, jointly with the United States, the right to use the zone as its own territory, provided that by so doing the functioning and operation of the canal will not be disturbed."

The criterion of (interpretation by) neither of the contracting parties has changed regarding this point from 1903 to date; that is to say, in more than half a century of relations and negotiations. And throughout that period the United States of America has respected the criterion of Panama, and has not tried to take by force that which in law and justice does not belong to it. On the contrary, a *modus operandi* of collaboration and mutual understanding has developed along with that convention, which serves as an indication of the harmonious human relations of good-

neighborliness between these two civilized peoples.

Well, then. That which precisely worries us Women of the Pan-American Roundtable and makes our hearts heavy with apprehension is the fact that it should have been precisely an organization of distinguished women to suggest, during the present period of trial for the democracies of the world, an attitude and method so at variance with the universal principles of a genuine democracy. If your petition is heeded by your Government, the free world would be confronted by the clearest evidence of a state of mind of the American people, and of a state of potential weakness which no one as yet dared to accept as real. Because it is a fact that the United States democracy has attracted to itself the inquisitive glances of the entire free world ever since the first tests in space by the Russians. It (United States democracy) is being observed, it is being studied, it hinges on the slightest reaction to world events. Any step in the wrong direction, any sign of weakness, would destroy the faith and trust which the free world has vested in the world's richest nation in material resources, and the most valiant nation as to spiritual achievements.

Are you sure, distinguished Daughters of the American Revolution, that, by your petition to the Government of your country, you may not be weakening the cause of democracy and that you may not be endangering the prestige of your democracy, your tradition as a people loving freedom and respecting human dignity?

In the name of tranquillity in the free world and because of the prestige of the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, we are making this appeal to your prudence.

For the Women of the Pan-American Roundtable of Panama:

DR. ELSA MERCADO,
Chairman.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1958.

Dr. Elsa Mercado,
President, Women of the Pan-American Roundtable of Panama, Panama, Republic of Panama.

Dear Dr. Mercado: Your letter of April 18, 1958 with respect to the resolution of the 67th Continental Congress of the

Daughters of the American Revolution concerning the Panama Canal was read with the greatest interest. Though a comprehensive reply to the questions raised by you would be too long for a letter, some important angles should be stressed.

You must realize that the United States would never have undertaken the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the Panama Canal except for the express grant of exclusive sovereignty over the Canal Zone for these purposes. It was undoubtedly recognized by the 1903 treaty-makers, both Panamanian and North American, that divided jurisdiction would be a continuing cause of controversy. It was to obviate such a situation that complete and exclusive sovereignty provisions in favor of the United States were written into the 1903 treaty.

Under these provisions and in harmony with their clear meaning, the United States undertook with great success the construction of the canal and ever since has continued to operate and maintain it, with like success. If the 1903 treaty-makers had insisted on inclusion of provisions for joint sovereignty, the United States would never have accepted the treaty nor undertaken the vast project. Moreover, the United States treaty-makers would never have risked the money of its taxpayers unless Panama had granted in perpetuity free and unhampered action in these matters.

Now, dear Madame President, in all this there was no policy or desire to injure the Government or people of Panama. It was solely for the paramount purpose of constructing the great waterway and for its subsequent maintenance and operation for the benefit of both Panama and the United States, and the world at large.

Do you not know that if the security of the Panama Canal enterprise had not been thus grounded that the Isthmian venture would have been located at Nicaragua or at some other point? Do you not realize that if the Panama Canal or its management, in whole or in part, ever becomes a political asset to Panama, its operation and maintenance would be greatly hampered or impaired with tragic results to your own country, the United States and all other nations? Further than this, do you not also realize that except for the Panama Canal enterprise, Panama would never have survived as a free and independent state,

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and would undoubtedly have been reoccupied by Colombia?

In view of these realistic conditions and considerations, it does seem most unwise that your fine organization, for purely sentimental and unrealistic ideas, should insist upon illusory claims of sovereignty with respect to the Canal Zone and Panama Canal.

Undoubtedly, the recent most sad and tragic events in Panama, precipitated by students, furnish the strongest evidence of the wisdom of the 1903 treaty-makers for including the already-mentioned sovereignty provisions in perpetuity, for they provide the conditions of stability that are indispensable for the success of the enterprise.

The Panama Canal has brought benefits of outstanding character to Panama and its people; and these benefits will grow with the years. The people of the United States, ever since they undertook to build the canal, have entertained the deepest affection for Panama and its people. Never has there been any movement in the United States to organize hostility against Panama or its people because of matters of difference between the two countries.

We believe that our Government has been fully generous in its dealing with Panama and we deplore any organized effort by radical groups in your country, which may well bear some taint of communism, to incite the hatred of the United States and its citizens through insistent demonstrations and propaganda.

We consider that four recent addresses in the Congress, on March 26, April 2, June 9, and June 17, 1958, by Representative Daniel J. Flood, of Pennsylvania, adequately cover the sovereignty question, and enclose copies for you. We feel, too, that when the people of both Panama and the United States learn more of the history of the Panama Canal there will be better understanding.

Finally, Madame President, we must not be enemies but must be and ever remain, friends. With assurance of our highest respect and esteem, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

MARY BARCLAY ERB
(Mrs. Ray L. Erb).

House Concurrent Resolution 205

Whereas there is now being strongly urged in certain quarters of the world the sur-

render, by the United States, without reimbursement, of the Panama Canal, to the United Nations or to some other international organization for the ownership and operation of the canal; and

Whereas the United States, at the expense of its taxpayers and under, and fully relying on, treaty agreements, constructed the canal, and since its completion, at large expenditure, has maintained and operated it and provided for its protection and defense; and

Whereas the United States, following the construction of the canal, has since maintained, operated, and protected it in strict conformity with treaty requirements and agreements, and has thus made it free, without restriction or qualification, for the shipping of the entire world; and, in consequence of which, with respect to the canal and the Canal Zone, every just and equitable consideration favors the continuance of the United States in the exercise of all the rights and authority by treaty provided and in the discharge of the duties by treaty imposed: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (the Senate concurring). That (1) it is the sense and judgment of the Congress that the United States should not, in any wise, surrender to any other government or authority its jurisdiction over, and control of, the Canal Zone, and its ownership, control, management, maintenance, operation, and protection of the Panama Canal, in accordance with existing treaty provisions; and that (2) it is to the best interests—not only of the United States, but, as well, of all nations and peoples—that all the powers, duties, authority, and obligations of the United States in the premises be continued in accordance with existing treaty provisions.

Dollars for Defense

In order to combat the teaching of the internationalists, socialists and communists, it is highly important to provide our youth with factual information which will lead to comprehension of today's battle for the minds of men.

We thank the following for their contributions:

CALIFORNIA

Mr. C. M. Goethe—in memory of his wife,
Mary Glide Goethe—\$40.00

FLORIDA

Mrs. H. E. Graham—\$5.00

(Continued on page 924)

State Activities

RHODE ISLAND

THE Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference was held at the Narragansett Hotel in Providence on March 27.

Our usual processional began promptly at 9:30 A.M. Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, state regent, called the meeting to order and Mrs. William R. Arnold, state chaplain, led with scripture and prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Forest B. Morgan, state chairman, which was followed by the American's Creed led by Miss Bessie Allen, state chairman of Americanism. The singing of the National Anthem was led by Mrs. W. Harold VanSlyke, national vice chairman of the American Music committee.

Following the opening, Mrs. Vories welcomed our group and presented the officers and guests. The reading of the Standing Rules of the Conference by Mrs. Howard Steere, state chairman of Resolutions, was followed by the annual reports of state officers and the report of the Credential Committee.

Mr. James Bratcher of Newport, a tenor, sang a group of songs which were enjoyed by the assembly. He was accompanied by Mrs. VanSlyke. The reports of the state chairmen of National committees and special committees were then presented.

Mrs. Vories, who always keeps in very close touch with the work of the chapters, state officers and state chairmen, expressed regret that time limits had to be put on the reports. She felt that two minutes did not give adequate time for fully presenting reports on all the good work accomplished during the year. At this time the motion was made, and seconded by representatives of all the chapters, that Mrs. Vories be endorsed for the office of Vice President General, if she so desires, at the Continental Congress in 1959. The Chairman of Tellers reported a unanimous vote.

The morning session closed with a most impressive Memorial Service for our departed members, under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Arnold and State Registrar, Miss Helen J. Malmstead. Appropriate music was furnished by Mr. Bratcher and Mrs. VanSlyke.

During the intermission a reception for the state officers, honorary state regents and guests took place in the mezzanine parlor, followed by luncheon in the Ball Room. The afternoon session opened with singing of selections by the Girls' Ensemble of Central High School, Providence, directed by Mr. George F. Potier and accompanied by Mrs. Beatrice W. Roberts. Mr. William I. Reed, state president of the Rhode Island Society of the Children of the American Revolution gave a splendid report of the year's work. This report is always of interest and looked forward to by the Rhode Island Daughters.

The Rhode Island D.A.R. Good Citizens, who during the morning session had made an historical tour of Providence with the State Chairman, Mrs. A. Butler Williams, and Vice Chairman, Mrs. Edwin E. Nelson, were now presented. Again this

year, the mothers of the girls had been invited to the afternoon session. The 1958 Good Citizen selected from the group was Miss Jean Tolderlund of Rogers High School, Newport.

After the final report of the Credentials Committee and the report of the Resolutions Committee the meeting adjourned with the retirement of the colors and singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" by the assemblage.

Susan B. Earle (Mrs. Daniel M.)
State Historian

ARKANSAS

THE 50th State Conference was held at Hotel Lafayette in Little Rock, February 17 to 19 with Osage District, Mrs. Guy Thornton, director, as hostess. The first-day schedule was State Executive Board meeting, Mrs. Harold C. York, state regent presiding; a Memorial Service held at First Presbyterian Church to honor the twelve members claimed to a higher calling in the past year with Mrs. Dunlop Hurst, chaplain in charge, Dr. Ray Adams giving the address and Miss Sara Moore Robinson, a vocal solo, "The Lord's Prayer." In the late afternoon, there were tours of the D.A.R. Colonial drawing room in the Old State House and of the Territorial Restoration. The State Officers' Club dinner with Mrs. Louis N. Frazier presiding was the usual intimate and highly social occasion.

The conference was formally opened at 8 P.M. in the skyway room. David Rosen served as bugler; Mrs. Alexander Weir at the piano. Twenty-seven beautiful pages and flag-bearers preceded the honor guest, Mrs. Frederick A. Groves of Cape Girardeau, Mo., President General N.S.D.A.R.; state officers and other distinguished guests, namely: Mrs. William A. Hicks, Shreveport, La., vice president general; Mrs. Samuel Talmadge Pilkinton, state regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Edwin Shockley, Enid, state regent of Oklahoma and our own Miss Ruth S. Massey, Osceola, vice president general. Mrs. A. Hall Allen introduced the State Good Citizen, Miss Sherry Shanks of Benton, representing Provincia de la Sal Chapter. She earned this honor by her unusual essay, "Why I Am Proud of My American Heritage." Mrs. York presented her with the State Good Citizen pin and the national award, a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond.

Mrs. Groves was principal speaker, subject, "The American Cause." She deplored the fact that our forty years of alliance with foreign nations have brought us, by means of secret treaties and a surprising apathy of our citizens, so far away from the American tradition and are now depriving our young people of their rightful heritage. Only the most superficial version of American History is taught in our schools and the religious background is suppressed more and more each year. A reception in her honor followed the meeting.

This being the Golden Jubilee of D.A.R. in Arkansas, all invitations, programs, and place

(Continued on page 906)

With the Chapters

General James Breckenridge (Roanoke, Va.) observed its first anniversary on Feb. 7 with a patriotic luncheon at the home of Mrs. Raymond P. Shepherd with Mrs. J. C. Wood and Mrs. William H. Christian, Jr. as co-hostesses. At an impressive ceremony the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Roger C. Martin, cut the anniversary cake. Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, honorary vice-president general and an associate member, gave the birthday greeting and read the names of the 33 charter members. A miniature American flag was presented to each one.

The chapter has had active chairmen of all committees and its accomplishments during its first year won for it the State and Gold National Honor Rolls. The chapter press scrapbook won the National Chairman of Press Relations' Award for the best one in Virginia. The Ways and Means Committee headed by Mrs. Paul Garrett planned a benefit bridge which netted a sizable sum to carry on its Approved Schools and Awards program. Blue Ridge School in Virginia has received funds for the state regent's project of scholarship aid and new tables for the dining room. Contributions have been made to St. Mary's School, Bacon College, Crossnore, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. We have contributed to the National Investment Fund, Museum, Archives Restoration Fund, Occupational Therapy Scholarship Fund, and C.A.R. 23 Magazine subscribers.

Our program subjects were American Indians with emphasis on those living in Virginia, Approved Schools, American Music, National Defense, Historic Events of the Christmas Season and Education in the American Tradition. Slides of National Headquarters and State rooms were enjoyed.

Among our honored guests during the year have been Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, state regent, Mrs. Walter D. Bohlken, district director, and regents of other Roanoke and Salem chapters.

Mary Carter Christian
Press Relations Chairman

Council Bluffs (Council Bluffs, Iowa) marked its sixty-first year with a Flag Day Breakfast at the Hotel Chieftain on June 14. The highlight of the occasion was the special tribute paid to six members who have faithfully served the Society for over fifty years. They are Mrs. Edson Sheldon Damon, now of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, sixty years; Mrs. Chester Boiler, Walnut, Iowa, fifty-one years; Mrs. Walter Stephan, fifty years; and Mrs. John G. Wadsworth, Mrs. William E. McConnell and Miss Kathryn Putnam, each fifty-two years. The latter two, the only ones able to attend, were presented with corsages. Golden Anniversary cards were sent to the others. The Regent, Mrs. James V. Logan, told of the long and faithful service rendered the organization by all these ladies and expressed the thanks of the chapter. Mrs. Damon and Mrs. McConnell had served as regents of the chapter. Miss Putnam, unable to hold office because of serving for many years as teacher and principal in the public schools, has been and still is active in committee work. It is due to her

efforts that we take such an outstanding part in the History Project. She is now serving as American Indian chairman. A letter of congratulations sent to these ladies by Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck of Sioux City was read and Mrs. C. H. Luckey, chaplain, gave the invocation and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Mrs. Harry Mauck, Jr., the American Music chairman, presented two talented young singers—Miss Susan Stuart, who was accompanied by Susan Munz and her own daughter, Miss Ricki Mauck who will soon be old enough to become a Jr. member of the society. Miss Linda Kinney, a junior member and page at Continental Congress in April, gave a page's view of the thrilling experience.

Mrs. L. C. Nielson, program chairman, presented the Rev. Francis Hitch, Pastor of Trinity Baptist Church and president of the Ministerial Association. He spoke on "They Remembered" and commended the organization for preserving the ideals of our forefathers.

Mrs. Charles E. Swanson, Honorary State Regent, installed the officers who will serve during 1958-59. Mrs. Logan, re-elected regent, read the list of committee appointments and the Gold Honor Roll certificate won during the year was exhibited.

Lula D. Logan (Mrs. James V.), *Regent*

Staten Island (Staten Island, N. Y.). The regular stated meeting of our chapter was held Saturday afternoon, March 8, at the Staten Island Reformed Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York. This was our Golden Anniversary celebration, and preceding the meeting, the national and state officers were met at the ferry by Mesdames Schell, Gaylor, and Cook, and were entertained at the Staten Restaurant at luncheon with our Regent, Mrs. Kirby Holloway, acting as hostess.

The honored guests led by Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, New York State Regent, and our own beloved Regent, Mrs. Holloway, entered with a very stirring entrance march played by Miss Jane DePuy at the piano. A very cordial greeting was extended by Mrs. Holloway. The invocation was given by Rev. Cornelius Vander Naald of the host Church. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Emile Newman, State Registrar, followed by the singing of the National Anthem accompanied by Miss Jane DuPuy at the piano.

This being our regular meeting day a motion was made by Mrs. Frank Faulds and seconded by Mrs. Lucy Kelly to dispense with all business of the day.

Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, New York State Regent, was introduced and spoke in a very interesting manner, stressing the need for encouraging our youth in the ways of right thinking, sober living and patriotism, for they are our leaders of the future.

Miss Linda French, our Historian, gave a very interesting resume of the chapter's history from its inception 50 years ago. It was organized formally on March 14, 1908, at the home of Miss Louise Hubbard of Port Richmond, with a membership of

20. The first Regent was Mary Wolcott Green. None of the surviving four charter members were able to attend our celebration. Mrs. A. H. Ludwig, a Past Regent, and Mrs. William Standerwick of Stapleton, who became members a short time after the chapter's founding, took their places. A highlight of the program was a historical sketch of the old S.I. Reformed Church, given by Rev. Vander Naald. He read from the first baptismal record book and it was very interesting to note that in 1696 a Voorlezer baby was baptized, who lived in the famed Voorlezer house in Richmondtown, which was built in 1685. One Minister was Pastor of this Church for 60 years, which is certainly an outstanding record. It is the oldest Church on Staten Island, being formed in 1661. Miss Jane DuPuy, our Chairman of Music, introduced the artists of the afternoon; Mrs. Dorothy Seesselberg, cello, Mrs. Margaret Graves, violin, Jacqueline Werb, flute and James Berta, viola. They presented a very fine program, commencing with the String Trio by Beethoven.



(Left to right) Mrs. William Standerwick, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Mrs. Kirby W. Holloway and Mrs. A. H. Ludwig.

Then the distinguished guests were introduced and brief messages of congratulations and all good wishes for the future of Staten Island Chapter.

Members of the C.A.R. who participated in our Golden Anniversary Reception were Cecilia Smith, Clare Brown, Frances Pearsall, Carol Jung, Valerie Stratton, Patricia Schell and Mary Pearsall. A congratulatory telegram was read from Mrs. William Clouse a member vacationing in Florida.

In our Regent's concluding remarks she thanked Mrs. Frank Faulds and each member of the Executive Board for any assistance she gave toward making this day and our Golden Anniversary Reception the lovely affair it eventuated. Mrs. Holloway read the same prayer that our Chaplain of 50 years ago, Mrs. Green, gave at their first meeting.

Mrs. Kirby Holloway, Regent

Capt. William McKennan (Hockessin, Del.) celebrated its tenth anniversary on May 10 in historic Red Clay Creek Presbyterian Church with sixty guests including state officers and chapter regents in attendance.

Mrs. Sara Pennington Evans, regent, welcomed the members and guests. She also related the history of the chapter and how it relates to this church, founded in 1722, whose first pastor was the Rev. William McKennan; his son was the Revolutionary officer for whom the chapter was named.

Our Vice Regent, Mrs. Paul W. Mitchell (as program chairman), introduced Mrs. Horace

Woodward of Mendenhall, Pa., who spoke on the famous Winterthur Museum near Wilmington, Delaware—the home of the late Henry Francis DuPont and showed colored pictures of the twenty outstanding rooms and also of the azalea gardens.



(Left to right) Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Wilson at the chapter's tenth anniversary celebration.

Piano solos were played by Miss Sallie Evans, president of the Mill Creek Hundred Society, C.A.R. She is the daughter of the chapter regent.

The reception committee included Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, state regent; Mrs. Henry P. Wilson, Mrs. James Marsey, and Mrs. Donald Woodward, the three past regents.

State officers present besides Mrs. Seimes were Mrs. Ralph McCloskey, vice regent; Mrs. Gifford Weaver, chaplain; Miss M. Catherine Downing, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles I. Hoch, organizing secretary; Miss Elizabeth Elliott, historian; Mrs. David R. Eastburn, librarian; Mrs. Charles D. Bird, senior state president C.A.R. and chapter regents, Mrs. Paul K. Lawrence, Caesar Rodney; Mrs. Rodney H. Dann, Coochs' Bridge and Mrs. James Young, Mary Vining.

The first officers were: Mrs. Wilson, regent; Mrs. James Marsey, vice regent; Mrs. Evans, secretary; Mrs. T. Clarence Marshall, treasurer; Mrs. Herman McVaugh, registrar; Mrs. Lawrence Bliss, chaplain and Mrs. L. H. Pennington, historian; all of whom attended the celebration except Mrs. Pennington, age 88 years who was ill.

A tea followed the program with Mrs. T. Leslie McCormick and Mrs. Kemper Pierson pouring. The large birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Wilson, the present and first regents.

The chapter organized January 15, 1948, has a membership of 31. It has achieved a fine record since its inception making the gold honor roll for the past two years.

Mrs. Sara P. Evans, Regent

Clarion County (New Bethlehem, Penna.) completed a wonderful year with a Flag Day picnic at Bostonia Club. Fifty county members and guests attended the program featuring Cub Scouts in "History and Folk-Lore of Alaska."

The National theme on programs was observed with programs featuring Johnny Appleseed, Jas. Madison and the Jamestown Story and highlight. The February program included the Patriotic dinner featuring "The Lincoln We Love" which was presented by Dr. Jas. King of Clarion State Teachers College.

The chapter bought a new American Flag and sold twelve to citizens. We attended Naturalization Court and presented a flag, holder and a flag code to the new citizen family. The chapter has also contributed money to approved schools,

library and Tamasee and special gifts to the Bacone Scholarship, and St. Mary's School. About three hundred pounds of clothing was sent to Crossnore; thousands of free hours were given by county members to all drives, Blood and T.B. Mobiles; nine county schools participated in the Good Citizenship exams with ten entries, ten medals and ten certificates awarded at the Mother-Daughter meeting. Nearly one thousand flag codes were presented to county schools according to Law 829 and five county libraries were given D.A.R. magazine subscriptions.

Our chapter has 102 members with an average monthly attendance of 35. Two members had passed away this year and one new member has been gained. Our regent attended the State Conference in November. We were represented at Continental Congress by two delegates, three alternates and a National page.

Alice Sterley, *Regent*

Lieutenant Thomas Barlow (San Benito, Texas). In the spring of 1958 eleven Good Citizenship girls were sponsored by our chapter and the occasion was the annual Washington's Birthday Tea, given by the Donna, Texas, members of the chapter in the home of Mrs. Claude T. Riley. The seven girls that attended the Tea received with Mrs. Walter Wagers of Weslaco, chapter chairman for Good Citizenship Girls, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Lee V. Stewart of Weslaco, regent of the chapter. Because chapter members live in nine different towns in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, they feel obligated to all of the high schools. For the same reason, the other girls found it impossible to attend the Tea in their honor. The Good Citizen girl from Donna was ill and the family of another, Yolanda Avila, still live on a small portion of the vast tract of land granted to their ancestor by the King of Spain before the birth of George Washington.



(Left to right) Seated—Sissy Low, Weslaco; Linda Head, Harlingen; Carrie Lou Miller, Santa Rosa; Billie Joe Thompson, San Benito. Standing—Marie Watson, Mercedes; Ruth Ann Lookingbill, Raymondville and Margery Stohler, La Feria, who was also the District D.A.R. winner.

More than eighty persons from sixteen valley towns registered in the guest book. Presiding was Mrs. Walter Weaver, representing all five valley chapters, including, besides the hostess chapter, the DuBois Hite of Brownsville; Colonel Henry Hill of Mission; Rio Grande of McAllen and the John Minnis Chapter of Edinburg. Other D.A.R. guests were Mrs. Frank Breedlove from Bishop, Georgia; Mrs. Frank E. Sanborne of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Kathleen Hughes of Texarkana; Mrs. Alice Benfield of Toledo, Ohio, and Mrs. F. N.

Menefee of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Other hostesses were Mesdames W. Hallam Learned, Richard H. Austin, Frank Hester, Harold Vertrees, James Vaughan and Stephen B. Williams.

Mrs. Walter G. Weaver,
Press Relations Chairman

Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City and Westport (Kansas City, Kan.). Midwestern hospitality at its zenith was displayed at the very beautiful luncheon at the Carriage Club Wednesday, June 25, when the combined membership of the three Kansas City chapters of D.A.R.—Elizabeth Benton, Kansas City, and Westport turned out 168 strong to entertain their President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.



(Left to right) Mrs. Ben Page, chairman of luncheon and regent of K. C. Chapter, Mrs. Ray Cowan, regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, Missouri State Regent, Mrs. Cornelius Ashley, regent of Westport Chapter.

The three newly installed regents: Mrs. Roy Cowan of Elizabeth Benton, Mrs. Ben Page of Kansas City, and Mrs. Cornelius Ashley of Westport combined their efforts with those of the retiring regents: Mrs. Glenn Moreland (Elizabeth Benton) Mrs. Edgar J. Bumsted (Kansas City) and Mrs. Roy Sparks (Westport), to make the party a demonstration of appreciation for Mrs. Groves' effort in travelling nearly one thousand miles to have luncheon and meet the women of Kansas City.

Mrs. Ben Page, chairman, with her unfailing poise and ability as an after dinner speaker, made the introduction and presented the honored guests among them being Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, the new state regent, who came from Osgood, Missouri to welcome Mrs. Groves and visit with K. C. members.

Accenting the head table in U formation were two rose trees made of lavender and pink roses with huckleberry. Pink table linen carried out the color scheme.

Following the luncheon and speeches a reception was held in the lounge.

Marjory E. Hannon, *Publicity Chairman*
Kansas City Chapter

Patriots' Memorial (Washington, D. C.). It was a festive and special occasion when our chapter gathered for luncheon at the Kennedy Warren Hotel to celebrate its forty-seventh birthday last April.

The chapter was honored to have Mrs. Mary Wilson, State Vice Regent, Miss Mabel Winslow, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine, and Mrs. Merrill Griffiths, Chapter House hostess, as their guests for this celebration.

The highlight of the day came as the pages of time were turned back in the life of the chapter's four oldest members. Surprise and bewilderment crossed each face as the Regent, Mrs. Margaret Floyd, paid tribute to them for their services and contributions.



(Right to left) Mrs. Katherine Fettis, Miss Mable Bailey, Mrs. Margaret S. Floyd (Regent), Mrs. Jessie Boynton and Mrs. Mabel Linkins.

Those honored were: Mrs. Jessie Boynton, Mrs. Mabel Linkins, Miss Mable Bailey, and Mrs. Katherine Fettis. Mrs. Boynton, a member of the Society for fifty-one years, has served as librarian of her chapter for many years and also has a daughter who is a member of the chapter; Mrs. Linkins, a past regent and present Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, was honored as a member of fifty years; with high respect to age as well as years of service, Miss Bailey boasts the record of being the chapter's oldest member. She joined in 1916, thus having forty-two years of service and has held the office of both Historian and Chaplain of the Chapter; the second oldest member is Mrs. Fettis, a member of the Society since 1922, a total of forty-three years as a member—she has served as Registrar of the Chapter and through her efforts many new members have been recruited. To climax the re-living of these memorable years, Mrs. Floyd presented each of these members with a camellia corsage as a token in recognition and appreciation of their valuable contributions.

Loise Duncanson, Chapter Historian

Fort Rosalie (Jackson, Miss.). A plaque honoring men of Mississippi who served aboard the U.S.S. Mississippi was dedicated on March 21, 1958 at Rosalie, State Shrine of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Natchez.

The bronze plaque is placed in a brick wall forming a background for the formal gardens surrounding ante-bellum Rosalie built 1810-20 by Peter Little. As headquarters of the Union Army during the war between the states it stands overlooking the Mississippi River close to the site of the Natchez Indian Massacre of the French at Fort Rosalie in 1729. From this Fort Rosalie flew the first United States Flag after Mississippi became a state, and therefrom derives the name of the chapter in Jackson.

The color guard of historic Jefferson Military College preceded the introduction of the speaker by the regent, Mrs. R. W. Harper, Jr., chaplain, pronounced the benediction. Members of the chapter served lunch to the out-of-state hostess

regents who served as hostesses during the afternoon pilgrimage, and other guests.

Distinguished guests from out of state included Mrs. Harold Erb, recording secretary general; and state regents Mrs. Roy Cagle, North Carolina; Mrs. John Clark, Alabama; Miss Maud Haver, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Davis Schmider, Louisiana; Mrs. E. E. Seimes, Delaware. Also Mrs. W. D. Leetch, executive secretary American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. State dignitaries included Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, vice president general, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Samuel T. Pilkinton, state regent and Mrs. James R. Peaster, Rosalie Chairman, who accepted the plaque for the shrine. Members of Fort Rosalie's sister chapters in Jackson, Magnolia State and Ralph Humphreys were among interested friends present.

Texas M. Campbell, *First Vice Regent*



(Left to right) Regent, Mrs. A. C. Park; Rear Admiral Mervyn M. Dupre, Jr., who is Superintendent of Jefferson Military College; Chairman of the Plaque Project, Mrs. Betsy Berry Jones; and Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest who unveiled the plaque.

Thomas Nelson (Arlington, Va.) celebrated its thirtieth Anniversary on June 14 with a luncheon at "The Little Tea House," Fairfax County, Va. On June 18, 1928, the chapter was organized by Mrs. William E. Williams who served as first regent. Mrs. Robert P. Waters, regent, paid tribute to the charter members and past regents, Mrs. G. H. Barrows, Mrs. Helen B. Crist, Mrs. Luther C. Dodd, Mrs. Arthur Halsted, and Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Robert E. Johnson, Mrs. N. E. Rollins, Mrs. Robert A. Ryland, Mrs. James F. Hayes, and Mrs. Stephen R. Turner.

Helping youth has been one of this chapter's chief objectives with the sponsorship of D.A.R. Good Citizens annually, J.A.C. Clubs, contributions to Revolving Loan Funds at Longwood College and Lincoln Memorial University and D.A.R. Approved Schools. American History and Good Citizenship medals are awarded annually in three Junior High Schools. One of its earliest projects was the sponsorship of the George Johnston Society, C.A.R. A second, Washington-Lee Society, C.A.R., was sponsored in 1953 and enjoys the distinction of being the only Society organized in a Senior High School with its membership of

122 made up of senior high school and college students.

In 1953 a marker was placed on The Glebe House, one of Arlington's best known historical homes, and on the George Washington Tree in Glen Carlyn Park, where he placed his surveyor's mark.

Mrs. Jos. J. Todd, chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee, presented a most unusual and interesting program. Each member was asked to study the Flag displays set up on the tables noting those instances in which the Flag was incorrectly displayed. She then explained in each instance the correct use of the Flag.

A Thirtieth Anniversary Tea will be given on November 29 at Lyon Village Community House in Arlington.

Marion A. Turner (Mrs. Stephen R.)

Recording Secretary

La Puerta de Ore (San Francisco, Calif.).

A program featuring American Indians, their schools, standard of living and relocation was presented recently by our chapter. Chairman of the Day was Mrs. Walter G. Bray, vice regent and chapter chairman of American Indians.



(Left to right) Mr. Wilbur E. Peacock and Chief Caupolican.

The guest speaker was Wilbur E. Peacock, Director of the San Francisco Field Relocation Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Mr. Peacock has spent many years on Indian reservations in Northern Montana and North Dakota; he has also lived among the Utes of Utah and the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico. He explained that relocation is one of the new projects of the Government, designed to relieve poverty and overcrowding on the reservations by allowing Indians to trade their meager agrarian existence for the greater opportunities of city life.

The Government estimates that more than forty per cent of the Indians now living on reservations are unable to support themselves from the resources at hand for much of the land is of poor quality and unproductive. Nearly three fourths of the 400,000 Indians in the United States live on or near reservations where poverty is often their constant companion, and in recent years, more and more of them have wanted to leave their tribal homes to work for a better living for their families. Of the more than 1,000 coming to San Francisco each year from reservations all over the United States, eight out of ten are finding sufficient employment and housing to remain here.

The single purpose of the Federal program is to raise the Indians' standard of living, and already it is proving about 80 percent successful.

Program honors were shared with a distinguished Indian baritone, Chief Caupolican, formerly starred with the Metropolitan Opera and Philadelphia Grand Opera Companies. Chief Caupolican sang selections from grand opera in full Indian regalia and closed the program with an inspired talk from the Indian's point of view.

Mrs. Harry C. Elliott, *Regent*

Stephen Heard (Elberton, Ga.). A beautiful granite marker was unveiled and dedicated June 1, at 5 o'clock in the Stephen Heard Memorial Park at Heardmont, honoring twenty-five living and past regents.



(Left to right) Lawrence McCrary, Carol Kantala, Janet Arnold, Mrs. Matthew Kantala, Sr., Rev. J. C. West, Mrs. Raymonde Miller and Mrs. Edna Mae Christie at the unveiling of the D.A.R. Marker honoring past regents.

Mrs. Matthew Kantala, Sr., past regent, presented the stone from the Kantala Granite Co. The Service Granite Company, Mrs. Raymonde Miller, chairman Historical Markers and Mr. Pete Tate, owners, did the excellent cutting and pretty lettering which spelled out the names of the past D.A.R. regents and years of service.

The following most interesting and appropriate program was presented with Mrs. Kantala presiding. Reverend J. C. West, opened with a prayer and the Pledge to the Flag by Miss Carrie Rogers of the Flag Committee. Mrs. Miller presented the marker to the Stephen Heard chapter which Mrs. Kantala accepted on behalf of the chapter. She told of the purpose of the meeting to unveil the monument to the memory of the past regents. Mrs. Edna Mae Christie followed with the reading of all the past regents. She was followed by the unveiling of the monument by two beautiful little girls, Carol Kantala and Janet Arnold. Lawrence McCrary unfurled the United States Flag and held it aloft.

It was a very impressive service with many people present. After the exercises, many visited the old cemetery on top of the hill where all visited the graves of "Mammy Kate and Daddy Jack." Cedar trees have been placed along the drive for each past regent.

Mrs. Harry Bell, Sr., *Chairman Publicity*

Mary Mattoon (Amherst, Mass.). Because the only copies of the births, marriages, deaths and intentions (to marry) up to 1850 of the towns of Prescott and Greenwich, Massachusetts, now at the bottom of the Quabbin Reservoir, are in eight old, fragile books, the members of our chapter are

copying them. Since September 1957, Mrs. Charles D. Harris, Mrs. Harland Hobart, Mrs. Ellsworth W. Bell, Mrs. Harold Boutelle and Mrs. Maurice Bates have spent many hours transcribing the fine, faded entries. Also assisting are the Chapter Treasurer, Mrs. Albert Purvis, Mrs. Sidney W. Wheeler of Belchertown and Mrs. Gerald M. Gilligan.



(Left to right) Mrs. Charles D. Harris, Mrs. Harland Hobart, Mrs. Ellsworth W. Bell, Mrs. Harold Boutelle and Mrs. Maurice Bates.

Mrs. Walter E. Holden, the state genealogical records chairman, will type and index the material, sending copies to the D.A.R. National headquarters, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston and the Genealogical Room in the Jones Library at Amherst. This project will enable persons searching for ancestral material from these two towns to obtain the desired information with greater ease and will also make the material available when the records become illegible.

Under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. Ellsworth Bell, the chapter has carried on two more genealogical projects. The Vice Regent, Mrs. Frederick G. Ruder, and the Registrar, Miss Ethel M. Smith, have made a card index of all the revolutionary ancestors of the chapter members. These have been placed in the Genealogical Room of the Jones Library. Additional information concerning these revolutionary ancestors will be supplied by the chapter registrar on request.

Still another project has been the compilation of the Genealogical Records from the D.A.R. Magazine. These have also been placed in the Genealogical room of the Jones Library. They will be used with the genealogical index books compiled by the National Society. Each month these projects will be brought up to date.

Our chapter sincerely feels that this contribution of genealogical records to our town, state and nation is a service that could well be followed by other chapters who wish to preserve our "Revolutionary Heritage."

Mrs. F. G. Ruder, Sr., *Vice Regent*

Ann Story (Rutland, Vt.) celebrated their 65th anniversary on May 19. In a radio broadcast, Mrs. Richard G. Clark, chapter regent, told briefly of D.A.R. interests and accomplishments. Of special interest was the fact that the bronze statue of the "Green Mountain Boy" on U.S. Route #7 in Rutland's Main St. Park, given to the city by our chapter, was cast by the same man who made the famous Minuteman in Lexington, Massachusetts.

During the morning, several chapter members gathered at the gravesite of their founder, Mrs.

Wallace Clement, where a D.A.R. marker had been set. A short memorial service was conducted by the regent and Mrs. Jesse Billings, acting chaplain. A tribute to the founder was read by Mrs. Alton Swan and John Pixley Clement placed a wreath on his grandmother's grave.

After luncheon at the Wheeler Williams Restaurant, members and guests gathered at the Universalist Church for the annual meeting. Mrs. Florence Ransom, past regent, gave a résumé of the accomplishments of the chapter since its founding in 1893. Living past regents were presented with scrolls, miniature gavels and corsages. Also honored were those who have been members for twenty-five years and over. Mrs. Garreth Wellington sang, accompanied by Mrs. Robert Noble, chapter chairman of American Music.

Following the meeting, a reception was held in the church vestry. Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Jr. and Mrs. Alan T. Danver served as co-chairmen. Featured was a three-tiered birthday cake. Mrs. Earl Smith, chapter chairman of conservation, had charge of the flower arrangements in the church and vestry while Mrs. Alton Swan made the corsages.

Our chapter has a membership of 122 and has made the Gold Honor Roll for the past five years. We are proud of our chapter and its accomplishments.

Lillian T. Billings, *Press Relations Chairman*

State Activities

(Continued from page 900)

cards were in gold; table decorations consisted of artistic arrangements of flowers in shades of yellow and gold in harmonizing containers.

Tuesday morning was given to reports and nominations for new state officers. At the luncheon meeting Dr. Ralph H. Cain, superintendent of Tamassee D.A.R. School, described the combined work, play, and study program at Tamassee. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Guy Thornton and the regents of the five chapters of Osage District at Eureka Springs, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Mena, and Van Buren were the hostess committee for a well-appointed tea in the Governor's mansion to honor Mrs. Groves and our retiring regent. This was followed by the pages' ball, also held at the mansion.

At the Tuesday evening formal banquet Dr. George Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., spoke on "The Strongest Arm of Defense." This, he said, is industry, productivity, and education, based on the high ideals of the Bible and our Constitution.

The closing session was held Wednesday morning. New state officers were elected and installed: State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrary, Hot Springs; Vice Regent, Miss Lily Peter, Marvell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richards Howard, Hope; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clem Wilson, Hot Springs; Treasurer, Miss Eloise Wall, Eldorado; Chaplain, Mrs. Dunlop Hurst, Lake Village; Librarian, Mrs. Homer Adkins, Social Hill; Historian, Mrs. Harold E. Weaver, Edmonston; and Registrar, Mrs. Charles A. Rigano, Little Rock. Mrs. Samuel F. Norris, retiring state press chairman, now director of Shawnee District, extended the invitation for the 1959 state conference

(Continued on page 924)

Notes of the Registrar General

by Mary G. (Mrs. J. Randolph) Kennedy

IT has been the little undemanded things that I have been able to do which have given me the greatest satisfaction—those days or weeks before and after our National Board Meetings spent in my office; those hours on Saturdays and evenings spent in our Library, doing research on problem papers for which our National Society cannot afford to pay (our application fees being what they are).

The searcher who is attempting to prove Revolutionary service for a New York State ancestor should not fail to check the "Alphabetical Roster of State Troops" which begins on page 311, volume I, of Fernow's "New York in the Revolution," published in 1887.

By reference to the index, in many cases the county to which a regiment belonged can be ascertained. Also, more complete information regarding the militia begins on page 261. It is arranged alphabetically by counties and lists the names of the officers from various localities in each county.

This is helpful in placing services. For instance, proof may be found for an ancestor's residence in a certain locality of a county. But there may also be evidence that another man of the same name lived in a different section of that county. Even though there may be service listings in two different militia regiments of that county, evidence is needed as to the locality from which each regiment served in order to correctly attribute such service.

The regular summer housecleaning has been going on in our "Have Written" file. Placed there are all those applications received without enough data and evidence for the genealogist to verify them. After examination, letters are written to the applicant, explaining what additional data and proofs are necessary. Carbon copies of these letters are filed with the applications to await answers and the requested material. Each summer it is necessary to check through all these applications, which are filed alphabetically, to see how long they have been on hand.

April 24, 1954, the following ruling was made by the National Board:

That application papers that have not been proved within two years of their receipt by the Registrar General's Office be returned with one half of the initiation fee to the chapter or applicant, provided no data of value to the paper has been received in the last six months.

This does not mean necessarily that all those papers that are being returned (rejected) are hopeless. Some one vital point or more is missing, or is not proved. Each returned application has had the full time and work on it without verification being possible. With further research in some instances, no doubt the record can be cleared. But such necessary research must be carried on by the applicant. Our genealogists are limited to processing the applications and supplementals received. They are not permitted to do original research or to make preliminary examinations.

When applications are rejected, we request that they not be returned with new fees for review until such data and proofs requested accompany them.

The office can furnish names of reliable genealogists, with their addresses. The courtesy of a stamped self-addressed envelop will be appreciated. The National Society can assume no responsibility for their work, and arrangements must be made directly with them.

Original records or photocopies and certified copies of records used as *proof* for data in an application must be retained in our files and may not be returned to the applicant. If an application is rejected such records may be returned upon request. But if ever the application is again submitted for review, such records must accompany the application.

All dates and places in the first and second generations (those of parents and grandparents) are requested. If the exact birthdate of a parent or grandparent cannot be given and he or she lived within the scope of an extant Census record, a photocopy or certified copy of extract from such Census record may be substituted.

If a date or dates, place or places in these first two generations cannot be secured, the applicant shall prepare and sign

a statement of this fact, stating the *unusual circumstance* that makes it impossible to secure this information.

It should not be too difficult for an applicant to furnish the complete record for her parents and grandparents. A complete record will have a greater value for her own descendants and for any nieces or nephews and their descendants. A complete date includes the day, month, and year.

Chapter Registrars should call this requirement to the attention of all applicants. Entirely too many letters must be written by the genealogists asking for this information. Increased postage rates make it necessary for the office to make every effort to eliminate unnecessary correspondence.

To assist applicants in knowing exactly what is required, we have a pamphlet, "Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers," which may be ordered from the Corresponding Secretary General. There is no charge for this publication.

Our new verification manual, "Is That Lineage Right?" is a training manual for the examiner of lineage papers, with helpful hints for the beginner in genealogical research. Believing that this manual would be useful to persons preparing application papers, since it would enable them to give a preliminary review of the paper from the standpoint of the verified, it has been made available to everyone and may be ordered from the Treasurer General for 50 cents per copy. This manual, available since August 1958, was prepared by the Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General, composed of the following well-recognized genealogists:

Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee; Fellow, American Society of Genealogists.

O. Kenneth Baker, Registrar, District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution; Past President, National Genealogical Society.

Grace Fuller Knowles, Genealogist, Jamestowne Society; Historian, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Jayne Conway Garlington Pruitt, Genealogist; Compiler of Migration of South Carolinians on Natchez Trace.

Milton Rubincam, Editor, National Genealogical Society Quarterly; Past President, National Genealogical Society; Fellow, American Society of Genealogists.

William Galbraith Smith, Genealogist; President, Pennsylvania Historical Junto; Past President, National Genealogical Society.

We are greatly indebted to this group for the time it has given to committee meetings

and to research involved in preparing the verification manual.

Many inquiries come from chapters about publishing names of ancestors in the Chapter Year Book. This practice may or may not be used. There is no rule about it. Some chapters do not choose to add the extra expense that may be incurred in giving the name of the original ancestor and supplemental ancestors.

In transferring from one chapter to another, a member gives a copy of her original application, as required by the bylaws, but she may fail to give copies of all her supplemental lines to the new chapter. If the new chapter publishes the names of ancestors in its Year Book, it should not be expected to include any supplemental ancestors not of record in the chapter files.

No member is permitted to wear an ancestral bar for an ancestor not credited to her by a verified application in the office of the Registrar General. Even though she may be a descendant, unless she has a supplemental line of record, approval is not given to Caldwell, our official Jeweler, to issue her an ancestral bar. Orders for ancestral bars are sent directly to Caldwell's. They, in turn, refer all orders to the office of the Registrar General, and for each one a permit must be issued. Please do not order ancestral bars for ancestors on whom you have not had applications accepted.

The Handbook (Eleventh Edition, 1956) page 35, states

Copies of application papers may be had by chapter registrars to complete their files upon payment of fee of \$2.00; by others with the written permission of the member and the payment of the \$2.00 fee.

Numerous orders have come for copies of papers from others of the chapter than the registrar. Only the chapter registrar may order a copy of an application without the written consent of the member.

Each Chapter Regent receives a kit of letters from all National Officers and Chairmen, outlining the work for the year ahead. Each Chapter Officer and Chairman should know what is in the letter of her respective National Officer or Chairman and should plan with her Regent how she may carry out such suggestions as are made. So, Chapter Registrar, may I make a special plea to you to read the letter from the Registrar General that your Regent has

(Continued on page 922)

Genealogical Source Material

edited by

Jean Stephenson, National Chairman

(Note: All genealogical material and all queries should be addressed to National Chairman, Genealogical Records, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Dates

Dates are very important in genealogical research. All too often little thought is given to them, yet frequently they afford the only means of distinguishing between individuals of the same name and so make identification possible. Also, an analysis of dates against a background of physical possibilities will often indicate the absurdity of a long-accepted tradition, or against a background of historical events will indicate possible avenues of exploration for further evidence.

Everyone interested in history or genealogy should keep in mind two classes of dates: (1) dates of general or public events, and (2) dates affecting a particular person, such as date of birth, marriage, or death. Let us consider the second group first.

"Personal" Dates

The usual sources from which to secure dates of birth, marriage or death are vital records, Bible or family records, tombstone inscriptions, and church records.

In the New England states vital records were kept in the town from an early date and usually such records were continued until the state took over the maintenance of such records on a state-wide basis.

In the other colonies and states, some few localities maintained such records, although sometimes for only a few years, but universal state-wide maintenance was seldom instituted until within the last seventy-five years and in some states within the last thirty years.

A brief account of such records was given in the June 1958 D.A.R. MAGAZINE so will not be repeated here. Also the new D.A.R. publication, *Is That Lineage Right?* (procurable for 50 cents from the Corresponding Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.) described last month, contains some further information about them, particularly mentioning publications which

give the dates of beginning the state-wide records in each state.

Bible records are very important. This was emphasized in the January and August 1958 issues. Every effort should be made to trace down and locate a family Bible. It can be safely assumed that almost every family in the period 1840 to 1900 kept one. When found, if photo-copying in any form is practicable, such copy should be made of all pages containing family or personal information. If a photo-copy cannot be made, an exact copy, checked by a notary and certified as an exact copy, should be made in duplicate. Once gone, such a record is gone forever. A word of caution may not be amiss: Much such certified copy is discredited because someone has added to the copy information that was not in the original Bible, with nothing to indicate by whom or when the additions were made. A copy should be just that, an exact copy of the original record. If anyone can add to that record, it may be done, but on a separate sheet, referring to the entries in the Bible, explaining them, etc., and such supplementary record should be then sworn to before a notary.

There are many Bible records that have been saved but are virtually useless because the persons entered in them cannot be identified. That arises when it is the Bible of a family with a fairly usual name, such, for example, as Davis. A record is sent in of a Davis Bible, from some western state; there is nothing to show whether the John Davis who was the first owner of the Bible lived in Massachusetts, Virginia, or England. If the person copying the Bible had stated that it was in the possession of such and such a person, the granddaughter of the former owner, who had lived in Iowa before moving to California, but who was supposed to have been born in Ohio, it would make it possible to trace and identify the persons mentioned in the record. In all cases, except those where an old Bible is found in a second-hand store, it is

possible to give the history of it insofar as it is known to the present possessors, and this should be done.

Tombstone inscriptions are another source for "dates." Thousands of them have been copied, but thousands still remain to be copied and are fast vanishing. In the January 1958 issue attention was called to the importance of preserving these records. There is a field of activity for every one interested in the records of the past.

Church records furnish dates of marriage and often dates of baptism and dates of interment, thus furnishing a date by which time a person was living or had ceased to live. All too often the location of the old records of a church congregation or even the fact that they exist is not known to those in the immediate locality. That is especially true in connection with churches in localities settled between 1790 and 1840. But when it has been determined that there were no vital records kept at the time of the event it is desired to prove, or they have been destroyed, and that there is no Bible still in existence and diligent inquiry among the relatives has established that fact, it is time to think of church records.

The first question is, to what denomination did the ancestor in which you are interested belong? If you cannot determine that, study the history of the community and ascertain what churches were in existence at that place in the period your ancestor lived. Then make a searching inquiry among the churches now in the area of the denominations which date back to your ancestor's period, beginning with the one he would probably have preferred.

If no records can be found locally, find out if any records of the church in the locality and period of interest have been "collected" and are being preserved in the archival center or church society library of the denomination concerned. Some denominations have been for years collecting the historical records of the various congregations; others have but recently begun.

Some denominations kept moderately good records of baptisms, marriages and interments, and when such records are not still with the local church, they may be found with the archives of the denomination, but they may also be with the State Library, State Historical Society, or some other manuscript depository. In all too

many cases, particularly along the expanding frontier (whether the Shenandoah Valley in 1750, West New York in 1820, or along the Mississippi prior to 1840) the records of such events were usually personal records of the minister and went with him. From time to time there are found in archival collections and historical societies, diaries or memoirs by ministers in which entries of baptisms, marriages and funerals are scattered through notes on sermons, comments on the condition of the roads traveled, and mention of members or others with whom he stayed. These may seem to be tedious reading in order to find a few precious nuggets, but in addition to the possibility of finding the few precious facts about the person in whom you are interested, the reading of such an account of the life of a pioneer minister creates a vivid impression of the conditions under which our forefathers lived and furnishes a wonderful comparison with our life of today.

Not only should dates be secured but they should be analyzed with care. If there are several men of the same name in a community, dates or approximate dates of birth, marriage and death should be secured for all, and checked against each other and with other known facts.

For example, there is record of the death of John Doe, son of John in 1713, and of John Doe in 1714; but there are three persons in the locality named John Doe, two being cousins, one of whom was married to Mary and one to Elizabeth, and the third being son of John and Mary. The question is, which two died? Further research develops that John and Elizabeth had children born 1710, 1712, 1715, 1717, 1720, etc., and that Mary Doe, widow, married Richard Doe in 1715 and named a son John. So it is clear that it was John son of John and Mary who died 1713 and John husband of Mary in 1714.

Mills Family Bible

(The original Bible belongs to the Mills Family of Camden, S.C., and is in the possession of Mrs. Laurens T. Mills. Permission to publish given by Lilla Mills Hawes [Mrs. Foreman M.] Director of Georgia Historical Society. Records were copied and furnished by Louisa I. Miller [Mrs. Ralph B.] of Bonaventure Chapter.)

Richard Baker was born 5th February 1732/3 and died 4th October 1769.

Mary Stol was born 15th March 1733/4 and departed this life 4th March 1796 at 2 o'clock A.M.

Richard Baker was married to Mary Stol 12th December 1754 by the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

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Richard Baker, son of Richard and Mary Baker, was born 10th December 1755.

Sarah Baker, daughter of Richard and Mary Baker, was born 12th February 1757 and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith. Her sureties were Sarah Baker, Susannah Sommers, and Christopher Rodgers.

Mary Baker, daughter of Richard and Mary Baker, was born 29th January 1760.

Edward North was married to Sarah Baker 4th March 1776 by the Rev. Mr. Oliver Hart at Euhaw.

Edward North was born 20th March 1747.

Edward Washington North, son of Edward and Sarah North was born on Friday 15th May 1778 and was baptized on Friday 13th November 1778 by the Rev. Mr. Charles Frederick Morreau at St. Michael's Church Chs'ton. His sureties are Mrs. Alice Baker, Mr. Jno. Baker and Mr. Edward Trescott.

George Tucker North, son of Edward and Sarah North, was born on Tuesday the 6th July 1779 and was baptized on Wednesday the 24th November 1779 by the Rev. Mr. Charles Frederick Morreau (at Home). His sureties are Sarah and Edward North together with Capt. David Burch of Bermuda.

George T. North died 10th July 1780.

Richard Baker North, son of Edward and Sarah North was born on Friday the 26th December 1780 and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith 15th January 1782 at Philadelphia.

Jno. Laurens North, son of Edward and Sarah North was born on Monday 30th September 1782 in Philadelphia and was baptized at the same place by the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith.

Sarah Tucker North, daughter of Edward and Sarah North was born Wednesday 16th June 1784.

Mary Elizabeth North, daughter of Edward and Sarah North was born on Friday 29th December 1786.

Tucker North, son of Edward and Sarah North was born on Wednesday 4 o'clock A.M. 15th Sept. 1790 and was baptized privately by the Rev. Henry Purcell about 9 o'clock A.M. same day.

Daughter of Edward and Sarah North was dead born Thursday 6th December 1792.

Edward North departed this life after having been afflicted for six months with a most violent rheumatism on the 21st August 1798 aged 51 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Sarah North, wife of Edward North, departed this life 26th July 1797 20 minutes past 4 o'clock P.M.: aged 40 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Edward Washington North was married to Mrs. Jane Caroline Parker 11th March 1802 in Georgia.

Jno. Laurens North was married to Eliza Elliott Drayton the 31st December 1805 by the Rev. Edward Jenkins at Mrs. Fosters, King Street.

Dr. Edward Darrell Smith was married to Sarah Tucker North 11th November 1802 by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead.

Mary North Smith, daughter of Edward and Sarah Smith was born 17th September 1804.

Eliza Jane Smith, daughter of Edward and Sarah Smith was born 17th August 1806.

Benjamin Smith was born 25th July 1776.

Benjamin Smith was married to Mary Elizabeth North the 2nd January 1806 by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead.

Edward North Smith, son of Benjamin and Mary Elizabeth Smith, was born on the 19th October 1806 and died the 23rd of October 1806.

Sarah North Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Elizabeth Smith was born on Sunday one-half 7 o'clock A.M. 20th March 1808 and was christened on Sunday the 17th April 1808 by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Keith.

Mary Elizabeth Smith, wife of Benjamin Smith, departed this life the 27th December 1809 at 5 minutes past one o'clock P.M. aged 23 years.

William C. Smith was married to Sarah North Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Mary E. Smith, the eleventh day of May 1826 at Rusticelle, Pendleton, by the Rev. Anthony W. Ross.

Mary Eliza North Smith, daughter of William and Sarah North Smith was born on Wednesday the 4th of April 1827 in Georgetown.

Our first son was born Tuesday the 2nd April 1828 and died a few hours after in Pendleton.

Benjamin Savage Smith, the second son of Wm. C. and S. N. Smith, was born in Pendleton on Monday 26th July 1830 and died there on Friday the 15th of July 1831.

Alice Elliott Drayton Smith, the second daughter of Wm. and Sarah Smith was born in Pendleton the 2nd of October 1831.

John Laurens North Smith, son of William Cuttine and Sarah North Smith was born on Friday the 29th day of November 1833 at Rivoli, Pendleton.

William Cuttine Smith, son of William C. and Sarah North Smith was born on Friday the 8th day of July 1835 and died on Sunday the 4th September 1836.

William Cuttine Smith, son of William C. and Sarah North Smith was born on Friday the 20th January 1837.

Sarah Edith Ann Smith, daughter of William C. and Sarah N. Smith was born on Saturday the 29th December 1839.

Benjamin Savage Smith, son of William C. and Sarah North Smith was born on Friday the 2nd April 1841.

Emily Hayne Smith, daughter of William C. and Sarah North Smith was born on Monday the 22nd May 1843 at 10 o'clock A.M.

Stephen Mazyck Wilson and Elizabeth Sarah Vinsen Smith were married at Rivoli in Anderson District on the evening of the 15th January 1845 by the Rev. Mr. Pearce.

William Wilson Mills and Sarah Edith Ann Smith were married at Rusticello in Anderson District on the evening of the 23rd December 1868 by the Rev. J. B. Adgar D.D.

Notes from "The Cecil Whig"

(The following extracts from this Cecil Co., Maryland newspaper were furnished by Mrs. Faith Stock Daskam, Fort McHenry Chapter.)

Saturday, June 28, 1851. AIKEN-RUDOLPH. At Sylamore, Arkansas, on June 5th, by Edward W. Rudolph, Esq. (J.P.), Mr. William M. Aiken to Miss Kate W., daughter of Z. Rudolph, Sr., all of Izard County, Arkansas.

Saturday, October 30, 1852. MIX-RUDOLPH. On the 23rd of September at the residence of Mr. Z. Rudolph, Esq., (J.P.), Mr. Alfred P. Mix to Miss Margaret Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr. Z. Rudolph, Sr., all of Sylamore, Izard Co., Arkansas.

Saturday, May 14, 1853. **RUDULPH-HARRIS.** On the 24th April by Edward W. Rudolph, Esq., Z. Rudolph, Jr. to Miss Jannette Harris, daughter of the late Judge Harris, all of Izard County, Arkansas.

Saturday, December 4, 1852. **GIBBONS-FORESTER.** On the 20th of October on board the steamer Golden Gate at San Francisco, California, by Rev. M. Williams, Edward Gibbons of Contra Costa, formerly of Wilmington, Del., to Catharine Forester, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph Barr of Newark, Delaware.

Inscriptions from Old Tabernacle Cemetery, near Cokesbury, S.C.

(This cemetery is located off S.C. Highway 254, between Greenwood and Cokesbury, in Greenwood Co., South Carolina. Copied in September 1957, by Mr. and Mrs. Rufus D. Elliott, Pittsburgh, Penna., and furnished by Mrs. Elliott. "There are a few more stones that could not be reached because of dense growth and some that were completely illegible.")

Sacred to the memory of Mary F. daughter of Stephen and Sarah T. Herndon Who departed this life October 22nd 1823 In the 7th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Ann Daughter of Stephen and Sarah T. Herndon Who departed this life September 10th 1825 In the 11th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of George Connor Who was born 29th January 1759 Departed this life 26th October 1827 Aged 68 years.

Sacred to the memory of Anna Connor Who was born the 1st of October 1762. Departed this life the 21st of September 1825 Aged 63 years.

In memory of Minerva Virginia daughter of Stephen and Sarah T. Herndon Who died Jan. 2nd 1843 In the 18th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah T. Wife of Stephen Herndon Who departed this life on the 30th day of Nov. 1825 In the 37th year of her age.

In memory of Belinda W. Wife of Stephen Herndon Who died on the 16th of Nov. 1846 In the 55th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Stephen Herndon Who was born Sept. 19, 1773 And died Aug. 20th 1848. His life is his best epitaph and the synonyme of all that is excellent in human nature, And every virtue that illustrates The Christian Character.

HERNDON. Our Father Benjamin Zachariah Herndon Born June 15th, 1822. Died April 21, 1886. Lieut. Col. of I.S.C. Reserves Of the Confederate Army.

(other side) Our Mother Julia Adelaide Connor Wife of Benjamin Zachariah Herndon Born June 24, 1824, Died May 24, 1890.

Sallie Connor Fourth daughter of B.Z. and Julia E. Connor Herndon. July 28, 1852. Dec. 7, 1901.

To the memory of B. Zack. son of B.Z. and J.A.E. Herndon Born 20th Aug. 1846. Died 23 July 1853.

Dedicated to the memory of John Bartow Youngest son of B.Z. and J.A. Herndon Who was born July 29th 1861 And died July 9th 1863.

Mary Catherine Wife of Dr. Paul W. Connor Who departed this life on the 28th Jan. 1835, Aged 20 years. Left Husband and two children.

Dr. P. W. Connor Died April 4, 1874 Aged 72 years.

George W. Connor Aged 82 years.

E. D. Connor Born May 7, 1850, Died Feb. 1880. Sacred to the memory of Francis Connor, M.D. Who was born in Caroline Cy. Va. 25th Sept. 1785 and died at Cokesbury 7th Aug. 1836. In all the relations of life public and private he was just, kind and honorable. He lived usefully, he died lamented, but his end was as his life had been In the Faith and Hope of the Gospel, teaching the two great lessons of Christianity.

Our Mother Here sleeps by the side of our Father to await us till Resurrection Morn. A kind and indulgent parent, an affectionate companion, charitable to the needy and a generous true friend. This humble tribute is erected to her memory by her children. She was born in 1790, and died June 28, 1865.

F. W. Connor died Dec. 24 1870 Aged 48 years.

Francis A. Connor Born in Cokesbury, S.C. Jan. 18, 1818. Died in Cokesbury, S.C. July 22, 1893.

Landon F. Connor, Died March 14, 1877 Aged 32 years, 4 mo., 10 days.

Mother and Father. Caroline McCants Wife of L.D. Connor Born Feb. 4, 1835. Died June 2, 1913. L.D. Connor Born Nov. 10, 1828, Died Dec. 11, 1899.

Ella Lander Wife of G.L. Connor. Born in Lincolnton, N.C. May 15, 1849. Died at Cokesbury, S.C. Nov. 1, 1894.

George Legare Connor, M.D. Sept. 1, 1849. March 9, 1914.

Godwin Connor Born July 24, 1871. Died March 6, 1893.

Alice Daughter of G.W. and C. Conner Born July 24, 1872. Died July 15, 1887.

George Whitfield Connor June 21, 1832. Nov. 14, 1894.

Catherine Parker Wife of G. W. Connor. Oct. 1, 1845. Feb. 8, 1914.

CONNOR, George Whitfield Connor 1878 - 1919.

Eugenia Rebecca daughter of L.D. and C.L. Connor Aug. 8, 1867. Feb. 5, 1894.

Rev. Henry Bass Was born December 9, 1786. Entered the Christian Ministry 1811. Died May 18, 1860. Mrs. Amelia M. Bass Was born January 18, 1794. Died October 21, 1865. A Memorial of Affection from their children who Cherish their Memory as a Legacy Better than Silver or Gold. Believers in Jesus They now sweetly sleep in Him. Our Parents.

Dr. J. T. Genter son of N. and C. Genter Who was born Nov. 1st, 1819 and died Sept. 6th, 1869.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beacham Who was born Oct. 29, 1798. Died Nov. 17, 1868.

Daniel S. Beacham Who was born March 30, 1791 and died Dec. 19, 1869.

Agness Hattridge Second daughter of Rev. William and Mrs. M. E. Crook. She was born in Wilmington, N.C. 2nd March 1835 and died in Cokesbury June 26, 1911.

Martin C. Gary Born January 31, 1808. Died September 26, 1865.

Humphrey Klugh Born Dec. 19, 1766 and died Aug. 20th, 1837.

Rebekah Klugh Born April 10th, 1774 and Died Sept. 3rd, 1836.

Samuel D. Mitchell Born 19 April 1759 Died October 18, 18— (This stone is partly sunk in

the ground and the last figures of the date are not legible.)

Sacred to the memory of Vilet Brightman Who departed this life the 28th of Jan. 1775 Aged 33 years. This stone is erected by her Husband.

D. H. Canaday, M.D. Born at Walterboro Aug. 25, 1857 Died at Cokesbury Jan. 25, 1889. Graduated at the Medical College of Charleston, S.C. March 4, 1879.

Seabrook Bellinger Canaday Born Dec. 3, 1818. Died August 29, 1882.

(The following Bible and family records were received from the Genealogical Records Committee, Connecticut.)

Allyn Family

Henry Allyn, His Book, Anno Domini 1727:

(Copied from the Ledger of Henry Allyn; lent by the Sill Family of Windsor, Conn.; contributed by Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, Conn.)

Henry Allyn was born December 16th, AD 1699.

Anne Loomis was born June 15th, AD 1698.

Henry Allyn and Anne Loomis were married February 22nd day AD 1727/8.

Our son Henry was born Dec. 6 AD 1728/9 about eleven of ye clock before noon.

Our daughter Anne was born Feb. 4 AD 1731 about 12 of ye clock or noon.

My wife dies February 23 Day AD 1731/2 about ten of ye clock in ye evening following yes day being ye Sabbath, which was ye most distressing time I ever saw.

My Hon Mother Elizabeth Allyn died on ye 24th day of June AD 1734, 11 A.M.

Henry Allyn Esq dyed June 23rd A.D. 1753 being Saturday about four of the clock in the afternoon.

Ayres Family Register

(Drawn by one of the children, probably James; contributed by Putnam Hill Chapter.)

Rufus Ayres, born May 27, 1787.

Hannah Ayres, born Dec. 25, 1790; died Apr. 18, 1859 (age 69).

Mary A. Ayres, born October 4, 1812; died Sept. 15, 1813 (1 yr.).

Jeremiah N. Ayres, b. Dec. 14, 1813.

Daniel B. Ayres b. May 10, 1817; d. May 6, 1837 (20 ys).

James R. Ayres, b. Sept. 20, 1819.

Rufus W. Ayres, b. May 27, 1822.

Abigail A. Ayres, b. Mar. 11, 1824.

David J. Ayres, b. Feb. 20, 1826.

Charles E. Ayres, b. Nov. 15, 1832; d. Nov. 3, 1856.

Hiram Clark Family Record

(Clark Bible owned by Marion Lee Thatcher and Vera Thatcher Schorer, 16 Walbridge Road, West Hartford, Conn.)

Hiram Clark, b. Oct. 2, 1797; d. Oct. 22, 1884.

Celira Hale, b. June 11, 1802; d. Dec. 17, 1839.

Hiram Clark married Celira Hale May 16, 1822.

Francis Gideon Clark, 1st son, b. April 5, 1824; d. Mar. 7, 1828.

Harriet Frances Clark, 1st dau., b. Sept. 5, 1826; d. Mar. 23, 1907.

Orpana Julia Clark, 2nd dau., b. June 10, 1828; d. Mar. 17, 1886.

Mary-Ann Clark, 3rd Dau. b. Sept. 3, 1831; d. Apr. 13, 1850.

Egbert Hamlin Clark, 2nd son, b. Jan. 27, 1834; d. Dec. 20, 1854.

Homer Wesley Clark, 3rd son, b. Sept. 20, 1836; d. May 15, 1838.

Harmony Fidelia Clark, 4th dau. b. Oct. 2, 1838; d. March 8, 1842.

Emma Celire Clark, 5th dau. b. Sept. 6, 1842; d. Dec. 10, 1854.

Harmony Eliza Clark, 6th dau. b. Okt. 27, 1843.

Ferris Family

(From the "Jeduthan Ferris" Bible owned by Isaac Ferris of Hilltop Farm, Riverside, Conn.)

Jeduthan Ferris was born Feb. 22, 1737.

Phebe Peck, his wife was born June 1743.

Deborah Ferris, dau. b. March 31, 1762.

Jeduthan Ferris, sun b. May 3, 1764.

Ethan Ferris, Sun b. March 10, 1766.

Phebe Ferris, dau. b. Mar. 8th, 1769.

Anna Ferris, dau. b. Nov. 26, 1771.

Eliphalet Ferris, sun b. July 3, 1774.

Joseph Ferris, sun, b. Sept. 20, 1776.

Andrew Ferris, sun, b. Jan. 3, 1779.

Mary Ferris, dau. b. Feb. 6, 1782.

John Ferris, sun b. March 6, 1784.

Stephen Ferris, b. Dec. 27, 1742.

Sarah Lockwood, his wife, b. Sept. 6, 1754; d. Nov. 22, 1848.

Hannah Ferris, dau. of Stephen Ferris b. July 7, 1775.

Mary Ferris, dau. of Stephen Ferris, b. Nov. 12, 1777; d. May 5, 52.

Stephen Ferris, sun of Stephen Ferris b. May 8, 1783; d. Sept. 1786.

Samuel Ferris, sun of Stephen Ferris b. Jan. 26, 1787; d. June 1842.

Jeduthan Ferris Jun- b. May 3 AD 1764.

Mary Lockwood Ferris, b. Nov. 12, AD 1777; d. May 5, 1842.

Isaac Ferris, b. Jan. 28, AD 1803; d. Sept. 28, 1881.

Joseph Ferris, b. Feb. 22, AD 1807; d. June 11, 1858.

Mary Ferris, b. Nov. 6, 1809; d. Jan. 5, 1900.

Joseph Ferris and Hannah Maria Waring married Dec. 23, 1832.

Joseph Ferris, b. Feb. 22, 1807; d. June 11 1858.

Hannah Maria, wife of Joseph Ferris b. Dec. 24, 1813; d. June 8, 1866.

William Edgar Ferris, b. Nov. 22, 1836; d. Dec. 31, 1894.

Joseph Orman Ferris, b. Aug. 3, 1838; d. Oct. 12, 1907.

Emma Sophia Ferris, b. June 10, 1840; d. Mar. 15, 1859.

Mary Amelia Ferris, b. Nov. 12, 1842; d. Sept. 9, 1847.

Margaret Anna Ferris, b. Apr. 4, 1845; d. Dec. 26, 1916.

Susan Elizabeth Ferris, b. May 5, 1847; d. July 7, 1866.

Hoskins Family and Bible Records

(Copied by Florence M. Chatfield for Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield, Conn.)

(Frequently in old Bibles or other books there will be found statements written many years ago

by some member of the family from their personal knowledge or recollections. These are of considerable value as an aid to the identification of persons, or giving clues as to authenticating the line, even though there may be occasional inaccuracies due to faulty memory or misinformation. The following is of particular value in this respect.

The last line of the following record is in a different handwriting and evidently made much later than the earlier record.

The Bible contains further records of this family but as the majority of them are of a much later date they are not here published. However, they are included in the volume of *Family and Bible Records of Connecticut, D.A.R. 1957* in the D.A.R. Library. (Ed.)

This Bible was originally owned by Henry B. Hoskins. It is now the property of Herbert Wilson Hoskins, his great grandson, of Sturges Road, Fairfield, Conn.

Following II Maccabees, and at the End of The Apocrypha before the pages devoted to Family Records framed in a design, there was a blank page that had been filled with old writing. This is a copy of those pages:

"I have no accurate record of the Hoskins family beyond my Grandfather William Hoskins of Boston, but the family are supposed to have resided in that place from about its earliest settlement. William Hoskins married a Miss Lydia Box of Boston. I find from several sources the names of the following children—viz William Hoskins Jr. died in Cuba about 1824 & was formerly a merchant in Bordeaux, France of respectable standing & wealth.

John Hoskins, said to have died in Isle of France

Richard Quince Hoskins, died in Boston.

Charles Hoskins, Died in Newport, R.I.

Susan Hoskins, married Reuben Guild of Dedham, Mass. Died 1864 about 86 years.

Henry Hoskins

Henry Hoskins, died at Wiscasset Feb. 1803

Before the revolution my grandfather was a merchant and shipbuilder in Boston. During the Revolution he was Governor Trumbull's Chief Clerk in the Commissary Department stationed at New York & also Springfield. After the Revolution he was a clerk for John Hancock.

My grandfather (William) had a brother (younger than himself) who settled in Wilmington N.C. (then called Cape Fear) prior to the American Revolution. Whether he left any family or not I never learnt but conjecture that the Hoskins families, of Kentucky may be his descendants.

Record of Mrs. Hoskins Grandparents, Parents, & their children:

Rev. Thomas Green M.D. b. (about 1750) Worcester, Mass.; was married to Salome Barstow of Sutton, Ms. Oct. 8, 1782. Their children were: John Green, b. July 5, 1783.

Mary Osgood Green, b. Nov. 13, 1786.

Rebecca Hammond Green, b. Feb. 22, 1788.

Salome Green, b. Jan. 22, 1790; d. 24th Inst.

Salome (2d) Green, b. July 30, 1792; d. Oct. 3. Smallpox

Thomas Green, b. Sept. 6, 1793.

Salome Barstow Green, b. Oct. 28, 1796.

Elijah Dix Green, b. Mar. 22, 1799.

Mrs. Salome B. Green died in the 40th year of her age Nov. 29, 1799 at North Yarmouth, Me.

Dr. Green married for his second wife Mrs. Huldah Delano of Woolwich, Me. Oct. 6, 1800 & had for issue:

Samuel Stinson Green, b. Jan. 22, 1802

Jane Robinson Green, b. Dec. 5, 1804

Dr. Green died at North Yarmouth, Me. May 19, 1814 aged 58 years.

Jesse Jewett (Bowman's Point, Hallowell) son of Moses Jewett & Mary Mead, his wife, was born in Hopkinton, N.H. April 5, 1770; married to Rebecca Hammond Green March 30, 1806. Had issue:

Mary Green Jewett, b. May 21, 1807.

Thomas Green Jewett, b. Sept. 24, 1808.

Catherine Rebecca Jewett, b. May 23, 1810.

Jesse Jewett died at Windsor Me. Aug. 22, 1842 and his remains re-interred in Oak Grove Cemetery in Gardiner.

Rebecca H. Jewett died at Somerville, Ms. Feb. 17, 1867 aged 79 years.

Queries

Story-Helms-Pressley-Stancil-Phenix-Dorn-McCreless - Green - Coachman - McKay—Want par., bros., and sis. of Josiah Story, b. Ga., July 9, 1801, mar. Marth: —, d. March 22, 1890, bur. Ramer Cem., Buena Vista, Ga. Want inf. on Marth, his wife.

Andrew Helms, Sr., son of Tillman Helms and Mary Pressley Helms of Monroe, N.C., mar. Elizabeth Stancil, came to Ga., abt. 1830-40. Want inf. on the Helms, Pressley and Stancil families.

George L. McCreless, mar. Elizabeth Dorn in S.C. prob. Newberry or Edgefield Dec. 17, 1812, later moved to Ala. Want data on George and wife, Elizabeth.

Drury Phenix, mar. Frances —, may have been Cook, in S.C., moved to Ala., abt. 1840-41 lived in Bullock Co., Ala. Data needed on Drury and wife Frances.

Wm. Francis Green, mar. Lydia McPherson, had dau. Tabitha McCottry Green who mar. Rev. James C. Postell. Want inf. on Wm. Francis and wife Lydia and their ch.

Hannah Coachman, mar. Jehu Postell, lived vicinity of Goose Creek and Charleston, S.C. Was her father James Coachman, Rev. sold. and mother Hannah Poole, dau. of Wm. Poole and Hannah LaBruce Poole? Want full inf.

Want par., bros., and sis. of John A. McKay, b. Feb. 12, 1810, mar. Oct. 22, 1839 to Margaret Jane Postell, Beaufort Dist., S.C., d. Aug. 22, 1871 Fort Valley, Ga. Will exch. inf. on any of these fam.—Mrs. J. D. Helms, 312 Second Ave., Andalusia, Ala.

Eaton-Wright-Sawyer—Dorcas Eaton, b. July 31, 1754 at Reading, Mass., dau. of Thomas Eaton and Bette, mar. William Thompson of New Ipswich, N.H., Feb. 25, 1774. Desire par., dates and places for Thomas Eaton.

Mary Wright, b. Feb. 1752, mar. Zebulon Conant, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Taylor Conant, b. Concord Oct. 29, 1749. Want par., places and dates of Mary and hus. Zebulon.

Patience Sawyer, b. Bolton, Mass., May 10, 1782, mar. Joseph Conant Sept. 18, 1806, d. Leominster May 20, 1845. Want inf. on her par. Mrs. Clyde A. Hornbuckle, P.O. Box 197, Carbondale, Ill.

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Ellis-Kennedy—Solomon Ellis, b. ca 1790, N.H., wife Abigail, b. ca 1810, Vt., ch. Eulalie Ellis b. ca 1842, mar. Joseph Van De Water, May 17, 1857, Cambridge, Wis., he was b. July 31, 1833, Wayne Co., N.Y., son of John and Catherine Van De Water. Want inf. on par. and ances. of Solomon Ellis and John Van De Water.

John Kenney b. ca 1672, will prob. 1727 Dartmouth, Mass., mar. ca 1694 Lydia Tabor, b. Aug. 8, 1673, dau. of Thomas Tabor, and gr. granddau. of Francis Cooke, of the Mayflower. When and where did Lydia Tabor Kennedy die? Want inf. on John Kenney and ch.—Mrs. Malcolm Nelson, 2408 - 11th Ave., West, Seattle 99, Wash.

Nix-Reynolds—John Nix living Amite Co., Miss. in 1830, b. abt. 1775 or 1780 prob. in S.C., mar. abt. 1800, wife d. S.C. or La., son John Nix b. S.C. 1805, mar. Sarcy, b. Ga., living in Amite Co., Miss., 1830. Want par., dates, places and name of wife of John Nix.

Thomas Reynolds, b. May 28, 1776 at Fairfield Dst., S.C., mar. July 9, 1804, Mary Meredith, b. Nov. 5, 1782 at Fairfield, S.C., settled Edgefield Co., S.C., abt. 1815. Thomas d. Sept. 6, 1854 Amite Co., Miss. Want inf. on Thomas Reynolds' par.—Mrs. W. S. Byargeon, P.O. Box 1, Oak Grove, La.

Lindsay-Connor-Thomas—John Lindsay of Anson Co., N.C., b. Jan. 5, 1770, d. Ga. 1854, wife Elizabeth Connor, b. N.C. (?) Nov. 13, 1768, d. Ga. 1854. Was her mother Ruth Howard? John Lindsay, mig. from Anson Co., N.C. to Columbus, Ga. ca 1832. Dau. Jane Lindsay, b. N.C. 1797, mar. Andrew James Thomas, b. N.C. 1786 and mig. Loflin, Russell Co., Ala. ca 1845. Andrew James Thomas mar. 2nd, Naomi Capel of Anson, gr.dau. of John Smith and Mary Flake. Want inf. on Andrew James Thomas. Want par., bros. and sis. of John Lindsay of Anson Co., N.C.—Mrs. C. O. Walker, Stonewall, Miss.

Ross-Gooch—Gabriel Ross, d. 1883 Richmond, Ky., dau. Mary Jane Ross mar. Edward Gooch, Dec. 15, 1833. Want par., dates, places wife's name of Gabriel Ross. Want inf. on Gideon Gooch, b. June 18, 1779 in N.C., d. 1850 Trenton, Mo., mar. Nancy Stevenson in 1796, she was b. Sept. 24, 1777, d. 1831.—Florence Beltz, 336½ East 2nd Ave., Escondido, Calif.

Kolb (Culp)—Want inf. on par., bros., and sis. of Jehu Kolb or Culp, b. 1758, d. May 2, 1844, mar. Lucritia —, living in 1815-17. M. Angelina ? Jan. 17, 1827, residents of Darlington Dist., S.C., also Georgetown Dist., S.C. Was Rev. soldier. Did he have other ch. besides Jesse? Want surnames of his wives.—Miss Ida G. Tooke, P.O. Box 247, Ringgold, La.

Vining-Wade-Ormand-(Ormond)-Johnson-Tallant—Want par., dates and places of John Vining of Georgia, also Thomas Vining who was given land grant in Anson Co., N.C., mar. Mary Wade, dau. of Thomas Wade. Was he the same Thomas Vining given land grant in Ga.? Were the southern families of Vinings connected with the Mass., and Delaware Vinings?

Barbara Ormand (Ormond) of N.C., mar. 1818 Blount Co., Tenn., Robert Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, b. Va., d. Wilkes Co., N.C., Robert d. 1867 in Tenn. Want inf. on Barbara Ormand's par. What Co. in Tenn. did Robert d.? John Lowery Johnson, son of Robert Johnson and Barbara Ormand, mar. Elizabeth Tallant of Ol-

tawah, Tenn., 1850, dau. of Malachi Tallant and wife Sarah Hale. Wish to corres. with any of the descendants.—Mrs. J. D. Dawson, 5419 Ridgedale Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Eldridge - (Eldrig - Eldred) - Robert—Randle Eldridge, listed 1790 census St. Phillips and Michaels Parishes, Charleston Dist., S.C., 1 male over 16, 1 male under 16, 1 w. female, and Charleston Dist., St. Bartholomew Parish, listed a Randon Eldrig with 1 male over 16, 1 male under 16 and 1 w. female. Were these two families related? Who were the sis. and bros. of Randon or Randle Eldred or Eldridge, Jr., who mar. the Robert sis.? Will exch. data on Eldridge families of N.C., and Va.—Mrs. Mattie F. Richey, Boyce, La.

Richey-Larimer-Rolls-Hood—Want inf. on Abraham Richey, Rev. sol. b. 1737, also name of his wife. Was Wm. Richey, whose will was recorded in Bourbon Co., Ky., Jan. 1795 the father of Abraham Richey?

Also inf. on Wm. Larimer, set. in Sewickley Bottoms, Pa., mar. Suzanna Rolls, dau. of John Rolls, supposed to have come from France and set. in Md., before the Rev. war. Their dau. Sally, b. Aug. 23, 1792, mar. Adam Scott in 1808, d. 1852. Want inf. on Nathan Hood and w. Jane Meanor, he was b. 1785 believe to have moved to Bucks Co., to place near Clinton, Pittsburg, Pa. Sarah Hood mar. Henry Eaton a river Capt.—Mrs. Robert A. Taylor, Greensburg Pike, E. McKeesport, Pa.

Harlan - Putnam - Horton - Pitts - Wilson - Yandell - Walston - White - Carnell - Childress - Freeman—Want ancs., bros. and sis. of Nathan Harlan, b. 1813 and wife Louisa Ellen Putman, b. 1815, both d. Gibson Co., Tenn. Also inf. on Geo. Harlan who mar. Hannah Leslie 1803. Inf. on Geo. Harlan, a Rev. sol. b. 1756, d. 1813.

Want inf. on Nelson Horton, listed in 1830 census Rutherford Co., Tenn. Also Geo. Horton, listed 1820 census Sumner Co., Tenn. Want ancs. of Geo. Horton, b. 1816, d. 1869, mar. Martha Yandell in Rutherford Co., Tenn., June 6, 1840.

Want inf. on Lunsford Pitts, who settled in Sumner Co., Tenn. 1804, d. 1813. Also inf. on Wm. Yandell, who came from N.C. was in Sumner Co., Tenn. 1820 and his w. Martha Wilson. Inf. on Ararilla Walston, who mar. Jas. Yeates in Bertie Co., N.C. 1767. Which Wm. White was the father of Whitby (Whidbea) b. 1792 in N.C., d. 1876 in Tenn. Want inf. on John W. Carnell (Carnall) b. 1808, d. 1853 in Tenn., his mother Elizabeth Carnell b. 1775 in N.C. Inf. on Patrick Carnoll, Rev. sol. from Va. Want par. of David Childress, b. 1768 in S.C., d. 1850 Humphreys Co., Tenn., wife Anne b. in N.C. Inf. on Martha Freeman, b. 1780 in N.C., d. 1838 in Tenn., mar. Isma Yeates 1797 in N.C.—Mrs. Loyd C. Templeton, 84 Cherry Road, Memphis, Tenn.

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Mrs. Frederic Alquin Groves, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, presents the invoice for the D.A.R. prize (an Argus camera) to Midshipman John Marlan Poindexter on June 2 at Annapolis Naval Academy.

Official U.S. Navy Photograph

Bending Our Twigs—Con.

ONE LIFE TO LOSE

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." One life to lose—a battle cry that has echoed down through the pages of history. A battle cry—the cry of a boy going to war, the cry of a young man in the thickest of the fighting, the cry of a man dying on the battlefield, the cry of volunteers for the work of today. From the Revolution it has swept on, pulling in its wake all the valiant souls who died to make this country what it is today. From the Revolution it has come, the cry uttered by doomed men and taken up by all Americans. So simple, yet it has seen us through some of the bloodiest wars in history. One life to lose, and we will not forget you: The hearts who followed it to its bitter end; the men for whom the end may be so near; you who strive to keep that end from ever coming. One life to lose—but beyond that is the fondest hope of all Americans that it may never again be necessary to multiply that "one life to lose."

Essay, by Gay Hubbard, a 12-year-old student of Horace Mann Elementary School, Beverly Hills, California, awarded a prize by Beverly Hills Chapter.

THEY HAVE NOT DIED IN VAIN

Americanism is an ideal, and it is a way of life. It is a composite of the ideals of freedom, of peace, of equality and justice

for all. It is a way of life in which men are free to say what they think, to work as they choose, to worship as they believe.

Who are the people who make Americanism? An American is above all an individual—an individual with a deep devotion to principles he may only half understand, because he has never stopped to think them through. He only knows they are there within him, beaten in by the heavy steps of men at Guadalcanal and at the thirty-eighth parallel, sharpened by the cries of Hungarian refugees.

Americanism is a paradoxical philosophy, and an American is a strange combination of inventiveness, boastfulness, sentimentality, and talent for making things work. He is fascinated by gadgets and worried by the Nation's shortage of scientists and teachers. He is probably more concerned with the news that the Dodgers have moved to Los Angeles than with how his congressman has voted on foreign aid in the past two years, yet when a Sputnik is launched, he is quick to call the national lawmakers to account. He is tough enough to build the tallest buildings and the longest bridges in the world, but his favorite song is likely to be "April Love."

An American today faces perhaps the greatest challenge he has ever known. He must defend his ideals and his way of life before all nations, but he must not force his

(Continued on page 926)

Quiz on the D.A.R. Seal

NOTE: The authority for the first six questions is the Report of the Recording Secretary General, Proceedings of the First Continental Congress, February 22-24, 1892, page 40.

1. Who suggested a design for the official Seal of the D.A.R.?

Miss Mary Desha, one of the Society's four Founders.

2. When was the design submitted?

October 12, 1890, the day after the Society's organization.

3. What is the official description of the Seal?

Excerpt from D.A.R. Constitution and By-Laws: "The Seal of the National Society shall be charged with a figure of a Dame of the Revolutionary time sitting by her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the legend, 'The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776-1890' and the motto: Home and Country."

4. Who was the model for the woman at the spinning wheel?

Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams.

5. When was the Seal officially adopted?

November 11, 1890.

6. In heraldry, two dates appearing on one seal is perhaps an unprecedented design. What are these dates, and why are they appropriate on the Seal of the D.A.R.?

1776—Birth of our Republic.

1890—Founding of the National Society. These dates admirably coordinate the Nation's birth and the founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose motto is "Home and Country."

7. What is the source of the likeness of Abigail Adams on the Seal-plaque of 1956?

The Smithsonian collection of models of wives of the Presidents.

8. When was the first colored print of the D.A.R. Seal made?

For the first time the D.A.R. Seal was made in color and transferred to plaques at the 65th Continental Congress, April 1956.

9. Who received the first plaque?

An honor jointly shared by Miss Gertrude Carraway, 20th President General of the D.A.R., and Mrs. Mamie Doud Eisenhower, wife of the 34th President of the United States of America.

* * *

Chapter Historians or Program Chairmen can perform an educational service and promote interest and pride in their beautiful D.A.R. Seal by having anniversary exercises honoring it at November meetings. The following articles that concern the Seal appeared in the D.A.R. Magazine and are suggested for reading:

The Story of the D.A.R. Seal, November 1956, p. 899.

The Motto of the D.A.R. Seal (Home and Country), a poem, April 1957, p. 486.

The Spirit of the D.A.R.—The Aspirations and Realities of the Seal, October 1957, p. 1222.

Seal Project—Possibilities and Wisconsin's Achievement, October 1957, p. 1235.

For a reproduction of the Seal, see p. 936.

The Obituary

(Continued from page 887)

was embarrassing to find that they had been sent to deceased persons. The post office clerks had to inform the society of the death of its own members by returning the mail with the notation "deceased." If no member of a family wishes to accept the responsibility, perhaps it could be handled by the executor.

Material on D.A.R. Applications

The material on D.A.R. application papers, contributed to the Society by each new member, tells very little about her. Future descendants may ask: "Here is the list of her ancestors, but what happened to her? Is she alive or dead? Who are her descendants?" The clipping of a member's obituary, if attached to her application paper, would be a valuable addition to the records.

WINCHESTER, A TYPICAL MASSACHUSETTS TOWN

By Clara Rebecca Russell

One of the most beautiful residential towns in Massachusetts is Winchester, eight miles north of Boston. The territory comprising this town has had several names; originally as part of Charlestown it was called Charlestown Village, then Waterfield because of its many large ponds, then South Woburn and finally incorporated in 1850 as Winchester, named not for Winchester, England, but for Colonel William P. Winchester of Watertown, who gave the town \$3000. toward the erection of a Town Hall, a princely sum in those days.

A large part of the town lies within a valley at the head of the Mystic Lakes. The eastern wall of this valley is formed by the rocky ridge of Middlesex Fells largely covered by thick forest growth partly in Medford, from which in 1775-1776 a great deal of wood was cut for fires for the army of Washington around Boston; to the southwest and west by several high hills and the summit of Horn Pond Mountain; northerly it slopes gradually upward to the higher ground on which the city of Woburn stands; and southward toward the sea by the trough in which lies the Mystic Lakes and the course of the Mystic River.

The Indians of the Pawtucket tribe were very friendly to the white men, and one of the most influential, always known as the Squaw Sachem, in the early 1630s deeded to the early settlers from Charlestown a tract of land along the Mystic Lakes and part of the high hills on the west side. This event is depicted by a very fine large mural in the Public Library.

Later as Charlestown expanded, a half dozen of the settlers who had come from the Parish of Woburn in England, pushed north through Winchester, then called Charlestown Village, and founded the city of Woburn.

About 40 men connected with the Winchester community saw service in the Revolution. Besides furnishing men for the fighting forces, the towns were required to supply food and clothing in great quantity for the army.

The most famous building in old Winchester was the Black Horse Tavern on the main road between Medford and Woburn, built between 1724 and 1728, originally as a mansion house by William Richardson. It was a favorite stopping place for travelers between Boston and New Hampshire, and was especially patronized by farmers on their way to the city market with timber and country products. During the Revolution this tavern was a meeting place for patriots, and it is said that the Committee of Safety from which the Winchester D.A.R. chapter gets its name met here on the evening of April 18, 1775 before the Battle of Lexington. This tavern finally fell into disrepair and unfortunately was torn down in 1892.

From the early days in its history there was public transportation through Winchester. In 1798 the Middlesex Canal running from Lowell to Boston was begun. This passed through Winchester on the west side to the Mystic Lakes. It not only carried passengers but great rafts of logs were floated from the New Hampshire forests to meet the demand of shipbuilding in Medford. The canal was finished in 1803, and for nearly forty years was in operation. However, in 1835 the Boston & Lowell Railroad ran the first train through Winchester. The railroad meant the end of business for the canal and in 1846 it was abandoned. Although the town is largely built up in this section, there are still traces of the old canal to be seen.

Up to this time the town had been a community of scattered farms for the most part, but with the coming of the railroad it became a thriving and busy village. However, it has always remained a residential town of many beautiful homes.

Past Regent, Committee of Safety Chapter
Past President, Winchester Historical Society

*Committee of Safety Chapter of Winchester is grateful to
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by Hazel H. (Mrs. Paul S.) Vaites,
State Chairman of Press Relations

HISTORIANS have often referred to Massachusetts as the birthplace of American liberty. It well deserves this appellation, for it was in 1620 that a little band of 104 intrepid men and women, called Pilgrims, left Plymouth, England, on the small ship Mayflower to seek religious and civil freedom in the New World. After a long, perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, they disembarked at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, on December 26, 1620.

Half of these Pilgrims perished during the hardships of their first bitter winter, but the faith and determination of those surviving made them refuse to leave when the Mayflower returned to England. They had signed the Mayflower Compact, in which they had pledged themselves to establish a Christian Colony, dedicated to religious and civil liberty. Their spiritual leader was Elder William Brewster. Another of their number, William Bradford, later became the first Governor of the Colony. This Mayflower Compact was to set the pattern for the Constitution of the United States of America, drawn up more than a century and a half later.

Even before culmination of the French and Indian War, in the mid 1700's, England's early policy toward the American Colonies of "taxation without representation" began to be unbearable. It was in the historic city of Boston, the present State Capital, that such great patriots as John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, James Otis, and many others risked their fortunes and their very lives to form "The Sons of Liberty," the first organized rebellion against the tyranny of King George III.

In the rising tide of resistance to the British throne, the first blood of the American Revolution was spilled in the Boston Massacre of 1770, and the first open revolt against onerous British taxation was staging of the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

Finally, in 1775, the resentment of Massachusetts colonists flamed into open rebellion in the now historic ride of Paul Revere

and the battles with the British redcoats at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill.

Massachusetts citizens were prominent in drawing up and signing the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and in prosecuting the exhausting war (under the leadership of General George Washington) that finally ended in victory in 1783.



Minute Man Statue on the Green in Lexington, Massachusetts

John Adams, who later became the second President of the United States, greatly assisted Thomas Jefferson in framing the Constitution of the United States and in promoting its adoption by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. His son, John Quincy Adams, became the sixth President of this country.

In addition to laying the groundwork for civil and religious liberty in America, Bay State citizens from early days successfully promoted education, industry, and the arts. Harvard University, established in Cambridge in 1636, was quickly followed by many other institutions of higher learning, including the world-renowned Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Massachusetts also has developed in Boston what is now a leading world medical center. In literature, the Commonwealth has contrib-

(Continued on page 927)

The Historic Paine Mansion, "The Oaks," Worcester, Massachusetts
200 years old
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter House



Honoring its distinguished member, MRS. ALFRED NEWMAN GRAHAM, State Regent of Massachusetts and Past Regent of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

The Chapter is this year proudly observing the sixtieth anniversary of its organization December 17th, 1898.

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NEW OCEAN HOUSE

Swampscott, Massachusetts
 Clement Kennedy, President

Crossing the Prairie Ocean

(Continued from page 880)

tonwood trees growing along its banks, grown men were known to run to the trees, throw their arms about the trunks, and break down and weep. These trees were the first they had seen in hundreds of miles.

Often supplies were sent by packhorse from Sutters Fort and other points in California to distressed companies coming in on their last legs.

Once the emigrants got over the Sierras and into California, they celebrated in various ways. One man reported that he celebrated by buying a fresh loaf of bread, a bottle of syrup, and a jug of vinegar. He sopped the bread in the syrup and mixed vinegar and sugar with fresh water for a drink, then ate and drank until he filled his craving stomach. Later, the same day he bought himself some good beef.

Not all companies were starving when they reached Sacramento. Some few arrived with surplus supplies, for which they found a ready market. One man brought in

some superior bacon, which consisted of a strip of fat and a strip of lean. When questioned as to how he came by such good bacon, he answered by saying it was all in the way he fed his hogs. He fed them one day, and let them go hungry the next.

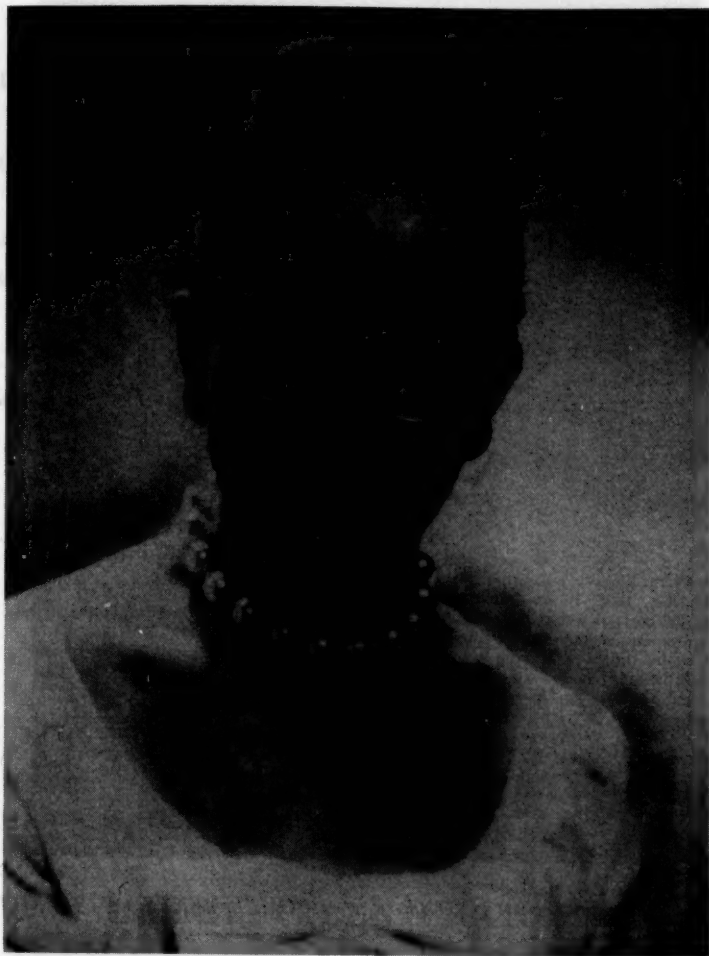
The disappointments, the shortages, the high prices, and the misery that were the lot of the majority of the Argonauts on reaching California are another story. But most of them managed to stay on, and eventually found their gold in the sunshine, mild climate, and fertile valleys, that they learned to cultivate and love.

References

- ALTROCCHI, JULIA. The Old California Trail; Traces in Folklore and Furrow. Caxton pub., 1945, 327 pp.; price, \$4.
 BIDWELL, JOHN. In California Before the Gold Rush. Anderson & Ritchie pub., 1948, 118 pp.; price, \$3.75.
 COY, OWEN COCHRAN. The Great Trek. Powell pub., 1931, 349 pp.; price, \$3.75.
 DRIGGS, HOWARD. Westward America! Putnam pub. 1942, 312 pp.; price, \$5.

(Continued on page 929)

In Loving Memory of
MRS. WILLIAM F. FARRELL



HELEN F. HOUGHTON FARRELL

1918-1958

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Massachusetts, proudly dedicates this page in appreciation of Mrs. Farrell's devotion to the Chapter. She served the Chapter as Ass't. Registrar, Registrar, Recording Secretary, and Vice-Regent, and was elected Regent May 5, 1958. The Chapter records with deepest sorrow the death of Mrs. Farrell June 3, 1958.

Contributions for Registrar General's Rebinding Fund

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Cape Florida—\$4.00
Himmarsheer—\$1.00
St. Andrew Bay—\$4.00

ILLINOIS

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Blue Ridge—\$4.00

At the Registrar General's meeting during Continental Congress, 1958, it was announced with regret that the cost of rebinding had been increased. It was requested that a chapter wishing to have its name inscribed on the bookplate in the front of a rebound volume contribute \$5.00 or more toward the rebinding fund. This same request was made in the July Brochure letter sent to each State Registrar, a copy of which was also sent to each Chapter Regent.

We are very grateful for all contributions to this fund which keeps our bound volumes of application papers in good condition. As of October first, only those chapters contributing five dollars will have the chapter names inscribed on the bookplates.

Mary G. Kennedy
Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

Notes of Registrar General

(Continued from page 908)

received and begin your work this Fall with the complete Work Kit as recommended in my letter. Dates for National Board Meetings are given at the end of this letter. Please assist us by having applications in our office three weeks prior to each of those Board Meetings—October 15 and December 4, 1958, and January 31 and April 18, 1959.

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Northampton, Massachusetts

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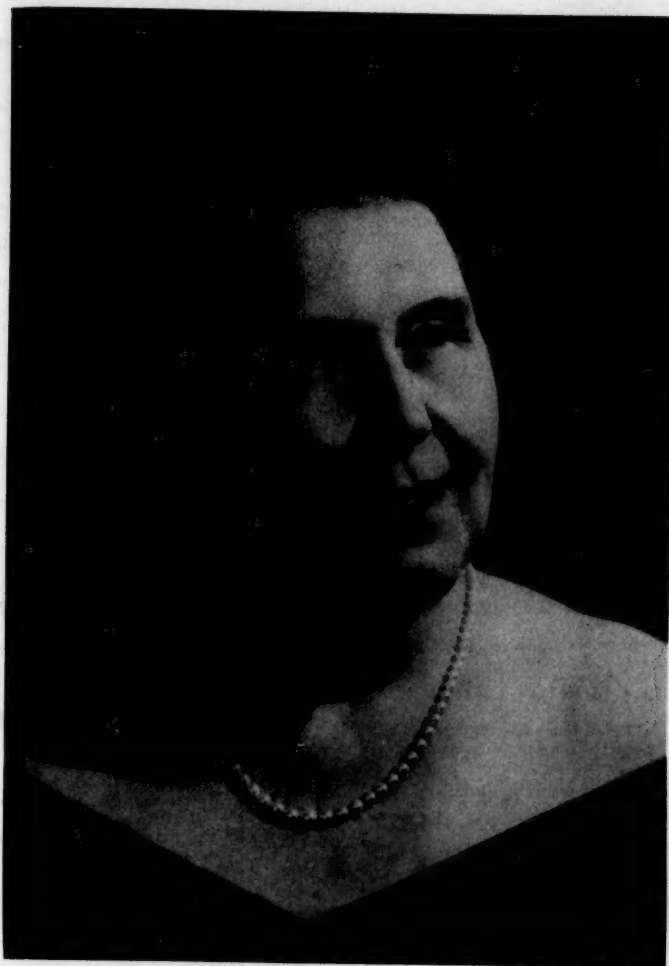
HONORING OUR STATE REGENT

MRS. ALFRED N. GRAHAM

COMPLIMENTS OF A FRIEND

Salute to Massachusetts

Massachusetts has a good record for obtaining ads for this issue—a total of about \$1,295.00 from 83 of its 99 Chapters. Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter made the highest record with Betty Allen Chapter second, and Committee of Safety Chapter third. Cooperating with Mrs. William W. Goodhue, State Advertising Chairman, was Mrs. Alfred Newman Graham, State Regent, and other officers and members.



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Greetings from Massachusetts Chapters, D.A.R.

<p>AMOS MILLS CHAPTER, D.A.R. Organized November 23, 1937 WELLESLEY, MASS.</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings from Brig. Gen. James Brickett Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. Haverhill, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of CAPT. JOB KNAPP CHAPTER, D.A.R. East Douglas, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>CAPT. JOHN JOSLIN, JR. CHAPTER, D.A.R. Leominster, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Honoring MRS. HIRAM MOODY, Regent COMMITTEE OF RAFFETY CHAPTER, D.A.R. Winchester, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>DEANE WINTHROP CHAPTER HONORING MRS. FLORENCE W. TASKER Winthrop, Mass.</p> <hr/> <p>EUNICE DAY CHAPTER HONORING MRS. EVELYN SARDWELL SMITH Hoboken, Mass.</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM CHAPTER of Danvers, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings from GENERAL JOSEPH BADGER CHAPTER Marlborough, Massachusetts</p>	<p>Compliments of JOSEPH COOLIDGE CHAPTER, D.A.R. Watertown, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of LYDIA PARTRIDGE WHITING CHAPTER Newton Highlands, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings from MANSFIELD CHAPTER, D.A.R. Mansfield, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Honoring BEULAH BAILEY JAY, Organizing Regent Mansfield Chapter, Mansfield, Mass.</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of MARY MATTOON CHAPTER Amherst, Mass.</p> <hr/> <p>GREETINGS FROM MENOTOMY CHAPTER On the Route of Paul Revere Arlington, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>HONORING MRS. WILLIAM FRANKLIN ROBINSON Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter Springfield, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER Lowell, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings from PRISCILLA ABBOT CHAPTER, D.A.R. Andover, Massachusetts</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Greetings from SAMUEL ADAMS CHAPTER, D.A.R. Methuen, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Compliments of Past Regents of BETSY ROSS CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R. Lawrence, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Honoring Charter Members CAPTAIN ELISHA JACKSON CHAPTER Gardner, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Dorothy Deming Society, C.A.R. in honor of Mrs. Barbara Henry Kop, Regent First Resistance Chapter</p> <hr/> <p>MARGERY MORTON CHAPTER Athol, Massachusetts Mrs. Harold D. Judd, Regent Mrs. Clifford F. Gourlay, Vice-Regent</p> <hr/> <p>Colonel Thomas Gardner, an evening chapter Honors its Regent Mrs. Howard W. Hopwood and cordially welcomes visitors and prospective members Monthly Meeting Every Third Wednesday, 7:30 The Pioneer, Boston, Massachusetts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Greetings from Framingham Chapter, D.A.R. Framingham, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings MARTHA'S VINEYARD CHAPTER, D.A.R. Edgartown, Mass.</p> <hr/> <p>Wayside Inn Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. Sudbury - Wayland Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings LYDIA COBB CHAPTER Taunton, Massachusetts</p> <hr/> <p>Greetings from Old South Chapter, Boston Massachusetts Organized December 10, 1896</p>

Members of Colonel Henshaw Chapter
Leicester, Massachusetts
pay affectionate tribute to their friend and neighbor

MRS. ALFRED N. GRAHAM

Massachusetts State Regent
1957 - 1959

National Defense

(Continued from page 899)

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Frank V. Davis—\$4.00

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Colonial Chapter—\$5.00

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Ganowauges Chapter—\$2.00
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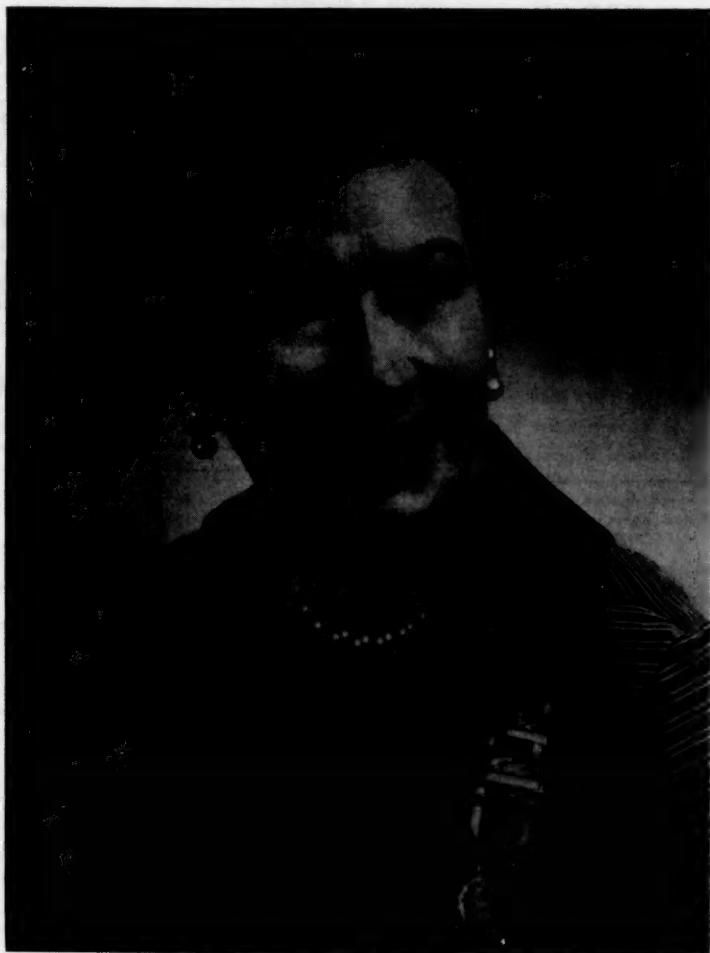
State Activities

(Continued from page 906)

to meet in Blytheville with Shawnee District as hostess.

A brief board meeting was held by the new state officers and the Golden Jubilee Conference of Arkansas Society was over. Mrs. York, in loving appreciation of her loyalty and affectionate relationship with her staff, joined the list of Honorary State Regents.

Elizabeth S. White (Mrs. John T.)
State Historian



HONORING

MRS. WILLARD F. RICHARDS

(Joan Damon Richards)

Regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter 1955-1956

Massachusetts State Vice-Regent 1956-1959

This page is presented with pride and affection

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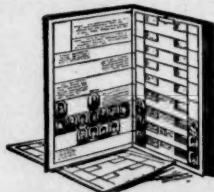
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NOVEMBER

United States Presidents born this month:

James Knox Polk (1795)
Zachery Taylor (1784)
Franklin Pierce (1804)
James Abram Garfield (1831)
Warren Gamaliel Harding (1865)

November Births—Signers of the Declaration of Independence:

Josiah Bartlett—New Hampshire
Edward Rutledge—South Carolina
States that entered the Union:
Montana—1889
North Carolina—1789
North Dakota—1889
Oklahoma—1907
South Dakota—1889
Washington—1889

Bending Our Twigs

(Continued from page 916)

ideals upon other men. He must recognize that they, too, have an individual culture and their own way of life, and he must always be as ready to learn as to teach. And Americans must continue to strive at home for "liberty and justice for all." Communism continues to advance rapidly by the use of trickery and force. Americanism must advance democracy with honor and peace.

I am PROUD to be an American:
Because I have been lulled to sleep by the click of train wheels, thrilled by the scream of a jet,

Because I have studied in a public school, played in a public park,
Because I have never seen typhoid or small-pox, and my children may never know polio or cancer,
Because I have seen two small boys share a chocolate bar and grown men gather in worship on a bright fall day,
Because I have seen leaders of eighty-two nations trying to resolve their differences with persuasion, not violence,
Because I believe in our past and in our present, in men and in a Power beyond men,

I am PROUD to be an American!
Essay, by Virginia DuMont, Piedmont High School, Oakland, California, awarded the Americanism contest prize by Piedmont Chapter.

MAJOR SIMON WILLARD CHAPTER, D.A.R.
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**Massachusetts—The
Birthplace of American Liberty**

(Continued from page 919)

uted such famous writers as John Greenleaf
Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry
David Thoreau, Oliver Wendell Holmes,
and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Culturally, Massachusetts also takes
pride in having established the noted Bos-
ton Museum of Fine Arts and the newer
Museum of Science; the Boston Public
Library, with its incomparable collection of
books, so carefully selected, so perfectly
maintained, and so handsomely housed;
and the world-famous Boston Symphony
Orchestra, with its winter concerts in the
city and its summer concerts at Tangle-
wood in the Berkshires. Recently, Boston
has developed a unique Arts Festival, held
annually in the historic Boston Public
Garden, the first public park in America.

The original industries of Massachusetts
were predominantly shipbuilding, export
and import trade, fishing, and the manufac-
ture of rope, textiles, and shoes. The vast
steel industry of America was born in the
historic iron works of Saugus, Massachu-
setts, in the early 1600's. Today, elec-
tronics, finance, and the tourist trade have
become prominent and lead the economy of
the State.

In 1957 the epic voyage of the May-
flower was dramatically reenacted by the

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School Landscapes

sailing of an exact replica of the original
ship from England to Plymouth, Massachu-
setts. This vessel, the Mayflower II, was
the idea of Warwick Charlton of London
and was built in Brixham, England, from
plans drawn by William A. Baker, naval
architect of Hingham, Massachusetts.
Manned by a volunteer crew under the
famous Captain Alan J. Villiers, it reached
Plymouth on June 13, and a gala week of
celebrations followed. This ship was a
friendly gesture to the American people;
and it is now the property of "Plimouth
Plantation, Inc.," in Plymouth and will be
permanently berthed at Plimouth Village.
The latter is a reproduction of the original
colony and is constructed on land given by
the family of Henry Hornblower, president
of the corporation.

Thousands of tourists throng the Com-
monwealth all year round, to enjoy its
splendid facilities for winter and summer
sports and to visit the innumerable historic
shrines made easily accessible by modern
highways.

"Massachusetts, there she stands!"

GREETINGS

FROM WE FIVE CHAPTERS OF NORTHERN MASSACHUSETTS

BETSY ROSS	—	LAWRENCE
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES BRICKETT	—	HAVERHILL
OLDE REDDING	—	READING
PRISCILLA ABBOT	—	ANDOVER
SAMUEL ADAMS	—	METHUEN

THE HISTORIC WEATHERCOCK OF WATERTOWN, MASS.

by Jessie P. Walker, Joseph Coolidge Chapter, Watertown, Mass.

IT was about 1720 when the gilded bronze weathercock was installed on the steeple of the Common Meeting House and place of worship for Watertown on what is now Common Street Hill. The weathercock was about 2½ feet from the tip of its beak to the end of its tail and antedated Paul Revere.

Dissension arose about the location of the Meeting House. The hill was high and not easily reached. Finally a vote was taken; and, by a very narrow margin, it was decided to tear it down and rebuild it at the corner of what are now Common and Mount Auburn Streets, on a half acre donated for the purpose by a rich rum merchant, Nathan Harris. During rebuilding, fire broke out, possibly set by the bitter opponents of the new site. The Meeting House steeple fell, and the weathercock with it; but it was rescued, regilded, and finally stood in triumph on the rebuilt edifice. This was in 1754.

From its perch, it saw many of the exciting events leading to the Revolution of 1775. During the gathering storm mass meetings were held in the Meeting House, firearms and ammunition were secretly hidden there, resolutions were passed against the Stamp Act and taxes imposed by Britain without representation, and plans for the Boston Tea Party were enthusiastically supported.

When, in 1774, General Gage of the Province of Massachusetts disbanded the Congress in Boston and imposed military rule, in defiance its members repaired to Concord; after the Battle of Lexington they reconvened the Provincial Congress in Watertown under the gilded weathercock. For three months all orders for drafting recruits, ordering supplies, etc., were issued from the Watertown Meeting House. On July 18, 1775, the Massachusetts Great and General Court was organized here and on the same day convened as such. Thus the old house was the birthplace of the Massachusetts Legislature.

From its perch the weathercock saw the Minute Men of the region assemble at sunrise Wednesday, April 19, 1775. There was Capt. Brainard's company of 113 men, soon joined by Col. Gardner's Middlesex Regiment; then came a company from Newton under Michael Jackson, and they marched with all speed to Lexington Green.

Sunday morning, April 24, at 7 o'clock, the assembly at the Meeting House had the courage to vote raising 3,000 troops; and Dr. Joseph Warren, of Boston, as Chairman, issued the call.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, one more exciting event occurred under the weathercock. In the fall of 1789 the populace of Watertown again awaited the arrival of the conquering hero, General Washington. Under the weathercock, Washington was welcomed as His Royal Highness, the President General of the United States!

This ancient weathercock, under whose eyes all these events transpired, is now perched in the D.A.R. Museum at Washington; it was sent there last fall by the Joseph Coolidge Chapter, Watertown, Mass. Come and see it!

Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton, Mass.

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GREETINGS

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Pittsfield, Mass.

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DON PARKER — Silversmithing

Branford 1, Conn.

Crossing the Prairie Ocean

(Continued from page 920)

HEARD, GRACE RAYMOND. The Pathbreakers, From River to Ocean; the Story of the Great West From the Time of Coronado to the Present. A. H. Clark pub., 1932, 312 pp.; price, \$2.50.

MONAGHAN, JAMES. The Overland Trail. Bobbs pub., 1947, 431 pp.; price, \$4.00.

MORGAN, DALE L. The Humboldt, Highroad of the West. Rinehart pub., 1943, 374 pp.; price, \$3.50.

READ, GEORGE WILLIS (ed.). A Pioneer of 1850. Little pub., 1927, 185 pp.; price, \$3.50.

STONE, IRVING. Men to Match My Mountains; the Opening of the Far West. Doubleday pub., 1956, 459 pp.; price, \$5.95.

WYMAN, W. D. (ed.). California Emigrant Letters. Bookman Associates, pub., 1952, 177 pp.; price, \$3.

NOTE: Some of the older books may no longer be obtainable from bookstores, but many of them are available in public libraries.

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER D. A. R.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Hannah Winthrop Chapter was founded June 19, 1894. Hannah Winthrop was the second wife of John Winthrop, distinguished professor at Harvard College. She gave able and patriotic service in the struggle for freedom by the American Colonies.

The James Winthrop Society, C.A.R., sponsored by this Chapter, was organized in May 1917, and is named for John Winthrop's son.

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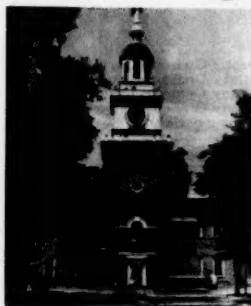
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PHILIP SCHUYLER CHAPTER



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How Tall?

(Continued from page 888)

transportation to and from a doctor are required. The children must be taken into Guntersville or to Birmingham which is a 200 mile drive there and back, or Gadsden or Huntsville, to see a doctor. The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund makes it possible for the children to get to a doctor for treatment or to a hospital.

There are countless daily emergencies that are cared for from this fund. A child is hurt on the playground. Whether it is a broken arm, a sprained ankle, or a cut hand there is money for the trip to a doctor for proper care of serious injury and money to pay what the parents cannot. First-aid equipment is always on hand at school and this is used almost daily to patch up some minor accident on the grounds or in the classrooms. Such equipment is provided and kept fresh by the fund.

Occasionally a student gets fingers or his hand caught in a saw or other machinery in the shop and may require more extensive medical attention than can be provided in the "health room" by the nurse. The

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Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund is on hand to help with the cost. On occasion necessary equipment for the health room has been purchased from the fund.

In some instances when children are undernourished and the parents are not able to afford to buy lunches for the youngsters, the child may receive the desirable lunch through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

Thus we look at the way Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund money is used at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. As the Junior Membership Committee goes about its business raising money for the fund this year it should be a source of inspiration to think of the children who can see better, of tonsils out, of basketball injuries properly treated, of a leukemia victim receiving help; to remember that part of the nurse's salary has been paid, and that there is something left to help with the everyday injuries that are bound to be a part of school life. How hard are you working to add to the fund?

"He never stands so tall as when he stoops to help a child."

How tall are YOU standing?

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1958

AUGUST

- 31—American Psychological Society

SEPTEMBER

- 5—DC Public Schools
- 18—United Givers Fund
- 28—New York Philharmonic

OCTOBER

- 3—Little Singers of Paris
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 7—Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
- 10—Christian Youth Crusade
- 12—Candide
- 14—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 19—Chicago Symphony Orchestra
- 25—Victor Borge
- 26—Victoria De Los Angeles
- 27—Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra-children's

NOVEMBER

- 1—Melachrino Orchestra
- 8—Barber Shop Quartets
- 10—Mary Martin & Company
- 11—National Symphony Orchestra
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—National Geographic Society
- 14—National Geographic Society
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 19—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 21—National Geographic Society
- 21—National Geographic Society
- 22—Maria Callas
- 23—Methodist Hymn Sing
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Geographic Society
- 28—National Geographic Society

DECEMBER

- 1—D. C. Baptists Convention
- 4—Service Bands Joint Concert
- 5—National Geographic Society
- 5—National Geographic Society
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 10—St. John's Church
- 11—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 11—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 12—National Geographic Society
- 12—National Geographic Society
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Rudolf Serkin
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 19—National Geographic Society
- 19—National Geographic Society
- 21—Messiah
- 22—C&P Telephone Company
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra

JANUARY

- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—Vienna Choir Boys
- 6—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Geographic Society
- 9—National Geographic Society
- 11—Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra
- 13—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 15—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 16—National Geographic Society
- 16—National Geographic Society
- 18—Patrick Hayes
- 23—National Geographic Society
- 23—National Geographic Society

- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—National Geographic Society
- 30—National Geographic Society
- 31—National Symphony Orchestra

FEBRUARY

- 1—Renata Tebaldi
- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra
- 6—National Geographic Society
- 6—National Geographic Society
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—Robert Shaw Choral
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 11—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 12—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 13—National Geographic Society
- 13—National Geographic Society
- 15—Clifford Curzon
- 16—Concordia Choir
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—National Geographic Society
- 20—National Geographic Society
- 21—Patrick Hayes
- 22—Boston "Pops" Orchestra
- 27—National Geographic Society
- 27—National Geographic Society

MARCH

- 1—Glenn Gould
- 5—Mary Martin & Company
- 6—National Geographic Society
- 6—National Geographic Society
- 8—Cesare Siepi
- 10—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 11—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 13—National Geographic Society
- 13—National Geographic Society
- 14—Mantovani Orchestra
- 15—Handel's Oratorio "Joshua"
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra
- 20—National Geographic Society
- 20—National Geographic Society
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—Patrick Hayes
- 23—International Chamber of Commerce
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra-children's
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—National Geographic Society
- 27—National Geographic Society
- 29—Foundry Methodist Church

APRIL

- 3—National Geographic Society
- 3—National Geographic Society
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—Leontyne Price
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 14—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 19-24—D.A.R. Congress
- 27—Chamber of Commerce
- 28—Chamber of Commerce
- 29—Chamber of Commerce

MAY

- 4—New York Philharmonic
- 5—New York Philharmonic
- 12—Assembly of God
- 17—Archdiocese of Washington
- 31—Howard University

JUNE

- 3—George Washington University
- 5—Howard University

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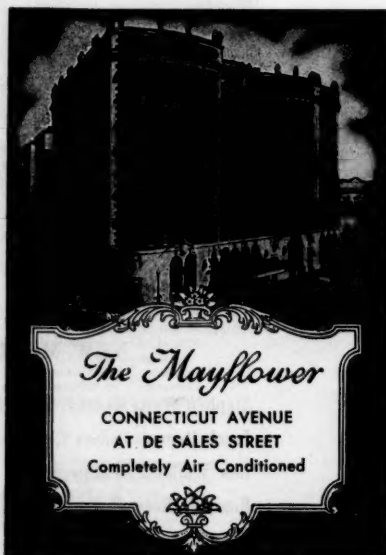
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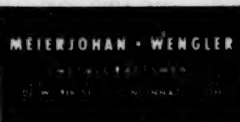


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